THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 277

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Ford Says Hoover Must Go On

London Honors Its Architect

Roosevelt Bares Bonus Ideas

Mellon Sees No Resentment

Germany Decorates Herriot

HENRY FORD pays an industrialist's tribute to President Hoover. In a country-wide broadcast, the auto manufacturer, who has never been a party man, declares that every act of the President during the economic crisis has been in the interest of employment. He says Mr. Hoover kept his head when others lost theirs, and that the lifting power of his program is beginning to be felt. "He is asking for help to complete his job and I believe he is going to get it." Mr. Ford places Hoover beside Lincoln in sacrificial service—"He is carrying a greater burden than Abraham Lincoln carried."

¶ London celebrates the 300th anniversary of the birth of Sir Christopher Wren. Impressive services for the great architect are held in his own St. Paul's Cathedral where, above his tomb, the legend reads: "If you would see his monument, look around you." He rebuilt London after the 1666 fire. Palaces, hospitals and libraries he contrived, but the world knows him best for his churches. In America as in England, the steeple he originated rises in nearly every city and town. Mighty artist he of the mightiest art—Architecture is mightier than the other arts because it makes more people feel and understand what it says.

¶ Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt declares himself at last on the veterans' bonus. Challenged by former President Coolidge with retarding the nation's recovery by his silence, and having been urged by his party leaders for weeks to speak out, the Democratic nominee for the Presidency commits himself at Pittsburgh. He doesn't see how the nation could pay the $2,300,000,000 bonus at this time. In other words, he says No. He recalls that he said this same thing last April and that everyone should have known his stand. Yet no one did. After all the tension and apprehension his answer is somehow disappointing. Something more original was expected from the Governor—Something more than a final and forced joining of the other leaders with a mild "Me, too."

¶ The Irish Free State Dail gets President De Valera's explanation of the failure of his recent negotiations in London. He says Britain plays the part of Lady Bountiful on the continent, but the part of Shylock in Ireland. He admits on questioning that against the British claims for the current £5,000,000 land annuities, he claimed return of taxes of £400,000,000 paid since 1801 and losses through Britain's forsaking of the gold standard. Mr. De Valera makes one point perfectly clear—If he failed, there really was a reason.

¶ Ambassador Andrew W. Mellon gives a British audience an insight into affairs in the United States. He tells the English-Speaking Union at Manchester Americans are prone to blame things on their Government, but that blaming President Hoover for the economic calamity is like blaming the Governor of Massachusetts for the price of textiles or the Governor of Minnesota for the price of wheat. He says Americans do not resent their trade losses through the Ottawa agreements. Each nation must help its own first, and this aids a general prosperity. He points out, too, the sly way of world trade currents—In the end they taboo tariffs and adjust themselves.

¶ Germany bestows upon Premier Edouard Herriot of France its first decoration to go to a Frenchman since 1914. The German Ambassador, Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, presents the Goethe Medal, commemorating the poet, in Paris before departing for his new post in London. This graceful act by the German Government is deeply appreciated by France. The Goethe Medal can be given only to scholars who have written learnedly of the author of "Faust." Recently M. Herriot displayed his knowledge—He held an audience spellbound for two hours while he gave Goethe his due.

¶ Mexico's Supreme Court decides, 9 to 3, in favor of federal control of all archæological ruins in the Republic. Sale by Yucatan to Edward Thompson of the hacienda on which the great Mayan city of Chichen-Itza is being unearthed is cited as a bad example of state control. Alfonso Caso is allowed to go on hunting for more priceless ancient jewels in Monte Alban—but the Federal Government will be waiting for his finds.

¶ The world's crack aircraft—is it yet to be fashioned? A Monitor correspondent, who has flown in all three, believes the ideal may include the solid sense of reliability of the DO-X, the spacious comfort and freedom from noise of the Akron, and the maneuverability and quick dispatch of the Junkers D-2500. What will it look like—the just-over-the-horizon bird that is to sing the final song in the saga of aviation?

Guild Membership Compulsory in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

EVERY business concern or factory in China hereafter must become a member of a guild, according to a revision in the Guild Law approved by the National Government. The law is intended to strengthen government supervision of all industry.

The original Guild Law stated that firms engaged in the same line of business "may" become members of the guild thereof. The revised law changes the word "may" to "must."

The revision was made after the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce had urged the Government to make membership in guilds compulsory. Optional membership, the petition declared, weakened the position of the guilds. Under the new law, all industrial concerns in China can be controlled by the guilds.

Roosevelt Met By Party Heads In Indianapolis

Governor's Wife Joins Him for Rest of Southern Swing

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 20 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt carried his campaign into Indiana today, and was welcomed with a parade as he arrived in Indianapolis at 11:35 a. m. (C. S. T.) from Pittsburgh where last night he stated his position on the bonus.

The Governor's special train reached Indianapolis 35 minutes late after having been "lost" for a time in Ohio through a misunderstanding between officials of the Big Four Railroad and those in charge of the Governor's party.

A caravan of automobiles met the Democratic presidential candidate and a cheer went up as he appeared. He was greeted by Indiana Democratic leaders after which a parade started through the streets of the city.

The Governor, after the parade, was to make the first of three Indianapolis addresses from the balcony of the Hotel English. His other two appearances here were to extend brief greetings to party workers.

The Governor was met at the station by Mrs. Roosevelt, who came on by train from New York, where she was detained by school-teaching duties. She will accompany him on the remainder of the swing through the West and South.

Mrs. Roosevelt took a seat in the second car of the procession behind the Governor's machine between her daughter and her daughter-in-law.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 20—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt made a

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British Group Backs Hoover On Arms Plan

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 20—An imposing national memorial, urging immediate "acceptance in principle" of the Hoover disarmament proposals, was presented to the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, bearing the signatures of 26 peers, 35 members of Parliament, 11 mayors of important towns, 27 bishops, 25 other high dignitaries of the Church of England, 14 leaders of Free Churches, a chief rabbi, seven prominent natural scientists, 45 men and women holding important academical posts, nine leading physicians, 17 well-known barristers, 31 writers and journalists, five Labor leaders, 38 public men and industrialists and 38 women in many walks of life.

The memorialists further advocate total abolition of submarines, tanks, naval and military aviation and international control of civil aviation, total abolition of warships of more than 10,000 tons, and particularly ask the Prime Minister to use his influence against replacement of existing capital ships by a new category of 22,000 or 25,000 tons. Field artillery of more than four-inch caliber should also be abolished, the memorialists declare, "as this limit has been laid down for Germany."

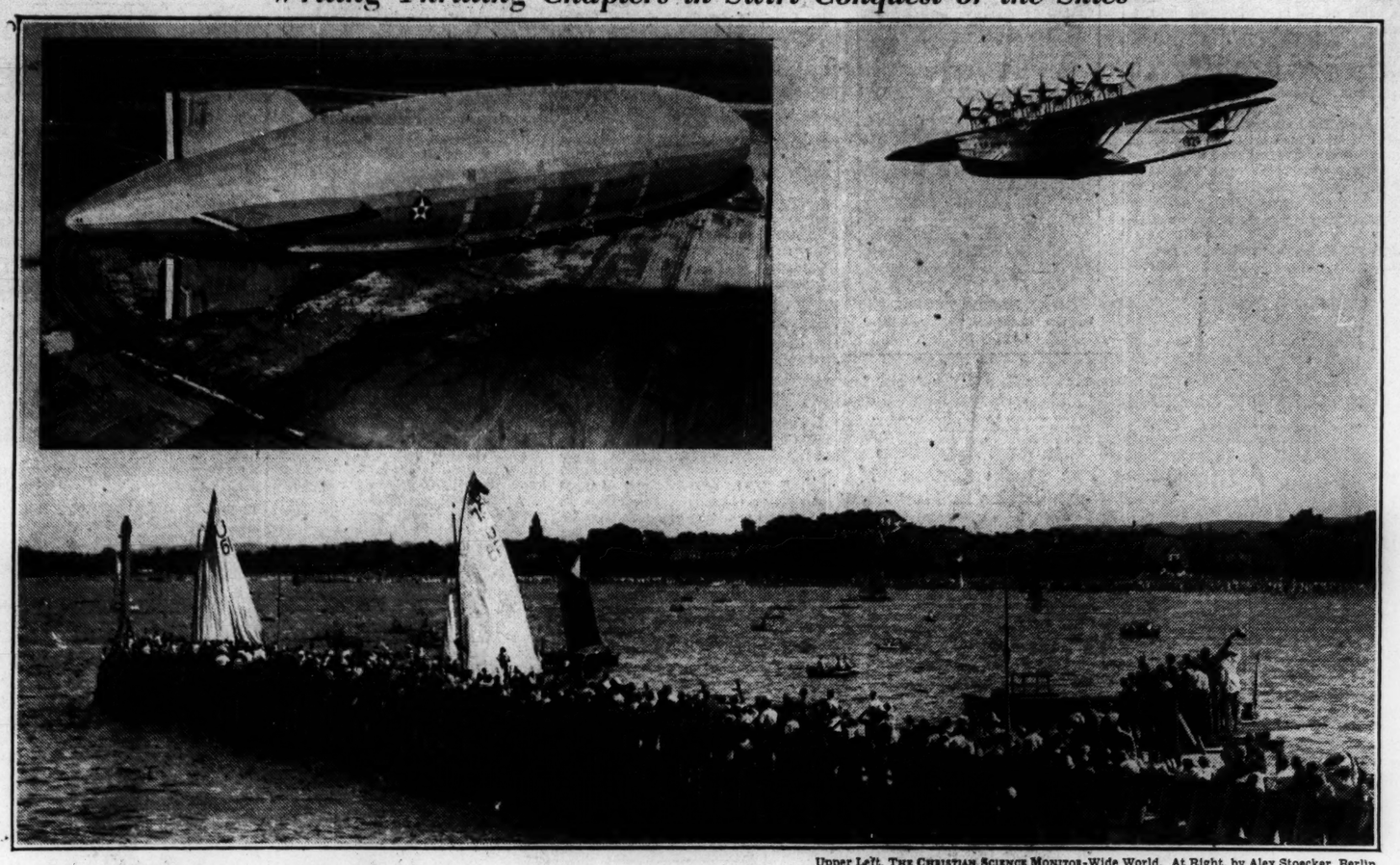
Mexico Retains Control of Ruins

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20 (By U. P.)—Continuation of federal control of archæological ruins throughout the Republic of Mexico was guaranteed in a 9 to 3 decision of the Federal Supreme Court Tuesday.

One justice's opinion emphasized the condition which arose from purchase of important archæological sites in Yucatan by Mr. Edward Thompson, former United States consul, as one of the manifest evils of state control. The Government later attached Mr. Thompson's hacienda.

As a result of the decision guaranteeing federal jurisdiction Señor Alfonso Caso, who discovered important jewels in Monte Alban, in the State of Oaxaca in January, is planning to resume his excavations within a week.

Writing Thrilling Chapters in Swift Conquest of the Skies



Upper Left, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World. At Right, by Alex Stoecker, Berlin

BARRIERS OF DISTANCE BROKEN DOWN BY ACHIEVEMENTS OF RESEARCH IN AERONAUTICS

Upper Left: The American Navy's Great Dirigible, the Akron, Tied to Its Portable Mooring Mast at Lakehurst, N. J. At Right: The German DO-X, Largest Flying Boat, Which Carried 169 Persons Over Lake Constance in Switzerland. These Two Craft, With the Junkers Land Plane D-2500, Occupy Posts of Honor in Present-Day Aviation History.

Knowing Parties and Policies Found Necessary for Proper Exercise of Voting Privilege

Where to Mark the Black X Where It Will Do the Most Good Is Something to Be Learned Only by Taking an Interest in Government

WE GO TO-VOTE SERIES—*Tenth of Eighteen Articles*

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Americans who know how much government does to their purses, homes and business, recognize the potential power of X's to be marked in the right squares on ballots. But the question is, which squares are right?

Time spent in solving this puzzle on specific ballots ought to be worth as much to voters as that used in doing jigsaw puzzles. It would be hard, indeed, to solve a jigsaw puzzle in the time granted by many voters to the business of voting—a business that spends $14,000,000,000 a year of public funds. Voters have been known to figure out their votes while hurrying to the polling place, if not inside the booth.

Ballot puzzles come in many forms, In all of them, the mechanical details of ballot-marking can quickly be mastered. Full instructions are usually given at polling places. The real puzzles are—which of these men deserve support? What measures draw too much from the public till? Which changes in government would weaken it? Which will make for better application of accepted democratic ideas?

Once a voter breaks through the paper side of elections into the drama of it, his interest in voting is

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De Valera Denies Right of Britain To Land Annuities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Oct. 20—Land annuities are "neither legally nor morally due" to Britain, Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council, asserted at a crowded meeting in the Dail here yesterday.

Mr. de Valera gave the Free State version of the breakdown of negotiations with Britain last week on the settlement of outstanding financial issues. Questioned by the Opposition, he admitted that against the British claim for the payment of about £5,000,000 in respect to land annuities and pensions he had put forward a counterclaim of £400,000,000 for overtaxation during the period from the Act of Union in 1801 to 1921 and losses incurred through Britain's going off the gold standard.

The Free State negotiator declared he has come to the conclusion that the present British Government is not prepared to admit Ireland's claim for justice. Pressed forward "by certain anti-Irish feeling in Britain and supported by a minority in Ireland, it is not prepared to examine the position on its merits or yield to the claims of simple justice," he said.

While the tariff war "is bound to impose considerable hardship on our people," Mr. de Valera said, he believes "the reordering of our economic life, which the necessity of meeting this war will bring about, will in the long run relieve us from the position of dangerous dependence in which we have been in the past—dependence on British economy, which is the result of British dominance in the past."

GLASSFORD RESIGNS CAPITAL POLICE POST

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The resignation of Brig.-Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, superintendent of Washington police, who was at odds with Administration members over the calling of troops to evict the bonus army, was accepted within a few hours by the District of Columbia commissioners.

General Glassford disputed statements by his superiors that he had said troops were necessary to restore order following clashes between veterans and police. His resignation, however, grew out of official opposition to changes in personnel he wished to make in the Police Department.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics, Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

81—Can Morals Be Inculcated Through Legislation?

THAT is like asking if lemonade can be made out of lemons. Legislation alone, without education, religion and numerous personal examples, would accomplish nothing in the way of moral improvement. Neither could lemonade be made with lemons alone, without sugar and water. The real questions are: Can lemonade be made without lemons? and: Can morals be advanced without legislation? The answer to both questions is emphatically, No.

Take the matter of common honesty. If there were no laws against stealing and swindling in a large community, made up of diverse elements, honesty would be under a severe handicap. Thieves and swindlers could ply their trades without risk to themselves. Honest youths, seeing how easy and safe it was to flourish by dishonest methods, would be under something of a strain. Besides, the Fagins would be running their schools of crime without legal restraint. And yet, legislation alone could not make people honest. It may be a help, and that is a sufficient reason for legislation against stealing and swindling.

Or take the matter of temperance. Legislation alone cannot make people temperate. Neither can education alone, nor religion alone. Legislation is as much needed to close schools of intemperance as to close schools of crime of the Fagin type. Every place where men make money by increasing the consumption of liquor is a school of intemperance. It is money in the pocket of the owner of such a place to make drinkers out of non-drinkers and hard drinkers out of moderate drinkers. He can be depended on to run his school of intemperance very efficiently.

ROOSEVELT'S BONUS SPEECH RAISES DOUBT

G. O. P. Leaders and Some Legion Men Declare It 'Ambiguous,' 'Evasive'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Indications are that the full force of the Administration oratory will be directed at Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's statement on the bonus at Pittsburgh last night.

Republican leaders today uniformly described the statement as "ambiguous" and "evasive."

Uncertainty as to the meaning of the speech also existed at the headquarters of the American Legion. The Legion voted 1167 to 109 in favor of "full and immediate payment of the adjusted service certificates" at its recent convention at Portland, Ore.

No formal statement was issued from Legion offices here on the Roosevelt speech, but it was made plain that hope was still entertained that the Governor would approve the bill. One official who had read the speech carefully admitted that he was uncertain what the Democratic candidate's attitude was.

Even among Democratic observers, uncertainty existed. Mr. J. Fred Essary, head of the Washington staff of the strongly pro-Roosevelt Baltimore Sun, and among the best known Washington correspondents, said the statement failed to settle the question of Governor Roosevelt's stand.

Hoover Expected to Reply

President Hoover will devote himself at some length to a counter-attack on Governor Roosevelt's speech and record, when he talks to his next big audience at Detroit next Saturday, it is understood.

Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of Treasury, who speaks at Cincinnati Tuesday, said today at the White House that he also expected to deal

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Roumania's Peasant Government Supports Constitutional Régime

Cabinet Formed by Maniu Faces Task of Drastic Federal Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Oct. 20—The new National Peasant Government formed yesterday is made up of the strongest members of the strongest party in Roumania and represents an earnest effort to install an effective constitutional régime.

Dr. Juliu Maniu, the new Prime Minister, is an author and a politician of notable resource and initiative. Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, the new Foreign Minister, is generally regarded as the most gifted diplomat in eastern Europe, while every other Cabinet post is held by experienced and competent leaders.

However, even this strong team has aroused little enthusiasm, because Dr. Maniu's two former Governments failed, like all of the five National Peasant Cabinets which governed Roumania during the last four years, to cope with ever-growing difficulties.

In addition, this Cabinet is handicapped by deep party dissensions, lack of popular confidence, rapidly increasing mass impatience at the economic situation, and the imperative necessity of unprecedented governmental economies.

AGAIN AT HELM

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Keystone-Underwood

DR. JULIU MANIU

Three Types of Air 'Giants' Strive for Aviation Throne In World of Time and Space

Dirigible, Land Plane and Flying Boat Carry Great Loads as Engineering Skill Finds Ample Power Units—New Victories Foreseen

Completing flights in three of the largest aircraft in the world, Mr. Charles E. Gratke, staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *is one of the first men to be in a position to compare the Akron, DO-X and D-2500.*

IN FLIGHT, OVER GERMANY—Distance is a monarch whose kingdom has suddenly grown small.

Yesterday a few strange men had learned to fly. Today a thousand transports hurdle the horizon with the drone of whirring blades. Tomorrow? The prelude is already audible as three of aviation's greatest giants roar among the clouds.

The Akron. The DO-X. The D-2500. Separately each has added a chapter to the saga of aviation. But together the largest dirigible, the greatest seaplane and one of the world's hugest land planes disclose something of the future—a vision of new victories for a world trying the full power of its wings.

It is in the character of each giant to have an advantage possessed by neither of its compatriots. There is the Akron, largest of airships, soaring above the American continent. Through its duraluminum rings and girders, through the network of its structure, one may walk into cabin after cabin, into wardrooms, mess rooms and galleys.

Ladders may be climbed—a hundred rungs or more, topside, above the billowing envelopes of helium. Companionways may be descended, down into control rooms where sturdy helmsmen work like Trojans at the elevator wheels—or one may go astern over seemingly endless catwalks and down steep and spiraling footholds into the tiny emergency control room in the tail. There is a vastness—a spaciousness about the ship that seems to belie the element in which it travels, so tiny and compact have been its predecessors in the air.

But when the Akron goes aloft there are complications. Several hundred men will be up at dawn, waiting to "walk" her out of the huge hangar. Even if she is nosed in at a dirigible mast, there is an exacting ritual. For the Akron is like an ocean liner being warped in and out of her pier. It is a process

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Bulgarians Pay One-Quarter Of Earnings to State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Bulgarians pay the state a fourth of all they earn in the form of taxes of one kind or another, according to data just published by the Financial Gazette.

The Bulgarian budget is small, compared to those of other states, but the national income is also small, so that a Bulgarian generally has less left for himself after paying his obligations to the state than most other European peoples.

Each peasant here pays approximately $7 annually to the state and his average income is not much more than $30. The average family income is a little over $13 a month, and in many villages it is less than $10.

The chief item of expenditures, in many village families, is taxes. This is the principal thing for which they need cash. Hundreds of peasants from the poorer villages go to the cities in the summer to peddle fruit, vegetables and other articles in order to earn enough money with which to pay their taxes.

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THINGS PRESENT

"Kenneth Takes Time Out" is loaded with good dry ammunition for youngsters. And while you are on the Editorial page, do not miss "Crime and Booze Again" in the Mirror of World Opinion.

After looking over the illustrated article (in the news section) celebrating the centenary of Sir Christopher Wren, turn to the Home Forum and see an American copy of one of his characteristic steeples.

Those who have not been privileged to have a college education will find comfort in a statement by Theodore Roosevelt in today's Quotation for Today. And while perusing the Daily Features page, note that there is another Editor's Puzzle awaiting your blue pencil.

AND THINGS TO COME

The wets have been playing up the word "pure" in connection with the type of liquor one might expect if repeal were to be ordered. Of course, the word is not synonymous with "wholesome" ("pure" arsenic is not "wholesome"), and Professor Carver unmasks this deception in his "Prohibition Facts" tomorrow.

Friday brings the new Household page.

FIRMER GRASP MARKS RISE OF INDUSTRY

Reports From Many Areas in United States Show Continued Advance

MODERNIZATION WELL UNDER WAY

Employment Insurance and Big Equipment Buying Other New Projects

News of important additions to the movement which seeks to place industry on a sound and enduring basis comes from many quarters today.

The Massachusetts Commission on the Stabilization of Employment, which has been studying the situation for months, announces a program which calls for legislation to make unemployment insurance compulsory for every employer in the State with a few exceptions.

An unofficial report announces that railroad heads and executives of the steel industry have under consideration a plan by which large scale buying of rails and other steel products, amounting to millions of dollars, can be launched at once by the great railroad systems of the United States.

At a meeting of manufacturers and industrialists at Chicago definite steps were taken to promote the movement of industrial modernization in the middle West and thereby release millions of dollars for labor and equipment.

The latest report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shows further loans in the rapidly growing credit structure which is being erected to free the frozen assets of the nation.

Compulsory Insurance Project Is Announced By Massachusetts Board

Responsibility for building up unemployment reserve funds was placed squarely on the shoulders of the employers, without assistance from the State or the workers, in legislative proposals which the Massachusetts Commission on the Stabilization of Employment is prepared to file in the General Court early in December.

The program of the commission, whose term will expire Dec. 1, was made known today at the Seventeenth Annual Conference of the Massachusetts Associated Industries at the Hotel Statler by Mr. Stanley King, chairman. About 250 business men and economists were present at a three-cornered discussion of industrial relations, taxation and insurance.

In brief, the commission's plan, put forward by Mr. King as the result of a year and a half of study, called for compulsory unemployment insurance for every employer in the State, with a few minor exceptions. These reserves would be maintained by employers paying into a reserve fund 2 per cent of their pay rolls. The exceptions were made for agriculture, domestic service and employers with five or less workers.

Further Stipulation

A further stipulation was made that each employer's fund be invested by the State but that on the books of the State each employer's account would be kept separate. No contributions would be asked of workers.

When the fund of a participating employer reaches $50 per worker, his contribution would be dropped to 1 per cent of his pay roll and when it attained $75, his contribution would cease. Nothing would be paid to an employee forced out of work for the first two weeks; $10 a week would be paid thereafter for not more than 10 weeks.

While Mr. King admitted that future efforts might effect an improved system of administering unemployment insurance, acceptance of the proposed legislation by the business men, he believed, would be a step in the right direction. The Legislature will be asked, he added, to put the legislation into effect not earlier than Jan. 1, 1934, in order that everyone may have a chance to study its provisions.

This plan involves a limited liability on the employer, he explained. He said it was an effort to draw an arbitrary line between the responsibility of employers and the social responsibility of the public at large. Since all the responsibility rests on the employer, he contended that the plan would not result in any increase in taxes, as would be the case if the State was asked to contribute.

Stabilization Plan

Primarily, the commission's program is a stabilization plan and not a relief plan, he pointed out. The commission designed it, he explained, to focus the attention of each employer on his own business and permit him to regulate his own insurance reserves according to his own pay roll. Furthermore, he stressed the point that his commission was dealing with reserves and not insurance.

If an employee is laid off for justifiable reasons, the responsibility of the employer ceases toward that worker under the terms of the program. Provisions are also made under out-of-the-ordinary circumstances for employers to assist in relocating workers, in times of stress, through state employment bureaus.

Mr. Stanley emphasized that his commission's plan was strictly a state program, and not meant to apply to federal activities. It seems

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COMMODITY RATE DELAY INDORSED BY TRAFFIC MEN

New England Trade Units Find Federal Rail Order Unwise at Present

Traffic leaders of New England, representing practically all lines of industry interested in rail commodity rates, authorized Mr. William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission for a moratorium in the revision of commodity rates, at a meeting called by the chamber's bureau yesterday.

For 20 years, the I. C. C. has been pressing carriers to harmonize commodity rates to insure compliance with the "long" and "short" haul provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, Mr. Day explained in an interview today. It has been a tremendous task and time and again carriers have applied for and received from the I. C. C. extension of time in which to bring about the desired results, he said.

At present, the various outstanding Fourth Section orders, as they are known in traffic circles, expire Dec. 3, by which time the I. C. C. has ordered all eastern carriers to complete revision of all their commodity rates.

The carriers realize they cannot do the work prior to that date, said Mr. Day, but are making sincere efforts to go as far as they can by that time. Under leadership of the energetic Eastern Commodity Committee of the railroads, hearings are being held throughout the country with such rapidity as to keep interested shippers almost constantly on the jump in efforts to attend these hearings and protect their own interests, continued Mr. Day.

"Inconsistencies in the class rate structure have been eliminated," he said, "leaving existing commodity rates, of which there are thousands and most of which were established to assist industry or meet some sort of carrier competition, without any real consideration of the effect of such rates on the territory as a whole.

"Whenever a group gets together to reconcile conflicting rate adjustments, the usual procedure is to try to reach a common level by bringing low rates up and high rates down. At any rate, the harmonizing of commodity rates, upsetting long traditions, which mean much to New England industry, should be postponed, for the present at least."

Because these rates have been in effect so many years, and because of their vital public interest, the groups of traffic experts at the meeting in the chamber decided that further disturbance of the existing rate situation should be indefinitely postponed and that nothing further be done until business becomes normal.

Firm Grasp Marks Rise of Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

wise at this time, he declared, to try this plan in the laboratory of a single state. Other states, he believed, should formulate their own programs for experimentation purposes.

With the expiration of the term of office of his commission, continuation will not be requested, the chairman stated. "Our work is done," he said, "and the responsibility of going forward with constructive programs now rests on industry."

All the speakers at the conference indorsed the fundamental purposes of unemployment reserves although they expressed many contrasting opinions as to how these reserves should be built up and administered.

Mr. Frank P. Cox, works manager of the General Electric plant in West Lynn, for instance, declared his complete accord with proposals for permanent unemployment funds but the plan, as now functioning in his plant, differs, he said, in nearly all the features of the program proposed by the Massachusetts Stabilization Commission.

His plan has proved its effectiveness, however, Mr. Cox explained, over a period of years and in this respect he thought it had the advantage over those in the formulative stage. It has collected, he pointed out, about $2,500,000 in nearly two years by assessing 1 per cent of each employee's pay, the company matching the sum so gathered dollar for dollar from its own treasury.

Mr. Cox opposed the stabilization commission's bill for compensation legislation on the grounds that its terms would not provide for wise administration of unemployment insurance.

Prof. Willard L. Thorp of Amherst College, speaking from the viewpoint of the economist, lauded attempts of forces seeking to put through legislation from three primary vantage points. One, he said, sought compensation insurance as a stabilizing device, another as a way of escape from present unorganized methods of administering charity and still another as a system to be handled by individual states.

"There is no single route to stability," he added. "We must move ahead on many fronts. The proposed legislation by the commission should be supported, not because it will carry us all the way to our goal but because it is a step in the right direction."

The general impression that unemployment insurance is a new subject was discredited by Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, director of research, Industrial Relation Counselors, Inc., New York City. The move, he said, gained particular momentum following the business crisis of 1899 and reached a head in 1931 when 36 of all the 71 unemployment insurance bills introduced in 20 state legislatures since 1916 were presented for consideration. Although only nine state legislatures have met this year, a total of 13 unemployment insurance bills have been introduced, he pointed out.

Mr. Richard B. Harding, Industrial Relations Secretary, described the commission's proposed legislation as "a compulsory dismissal wage which in no way relieves the individual from the responsibility of developing personal resources."

Others speaking at the Industrial Relations meeting were Mr. John F. Tinsley, chairman of the advisory committee of the A. I. M. on Stabilization of Employment; Mr. Sumner H. Slighter, Harvard economist; Mr. Adam Wilkinson, American Writing Paper Company Holyoke, and Col. Charles R. Gow, former president of the Associated Industries.

President Hoover's unrelenting vigil over federal expenditures has provided the ladder on which Federal Government departments are asked to step down their savings in 1933 to the tune of $370,000,000, Mr. Arthur A. Ballantine, Undersecretary of the United States Treasury, said at the opening session of the Taxation Conference.

While the Government has struggled to lower expenditures, and has succeeded to an admirable extent, he pointed out, wholly new undertakings resulting from the business crisis necessitated the expenditure of $625,000,000 for this year alone.

As a result of the industrial apathy, he said, federal tax revenues have been about halved. But he revealed that apart from the special items of increase, the net expenditures of the Government have been no more in 1932 than five years ago.

Mr. Alexander Holmes, chairman of the State Board of Tax Appeals, presented figures showing that real estate contributes 64 per cent of the direct tax revenues of the Commonwealth, annually. The annual revenue which the tax system must produce, he explained, by way of direct taxation on the citizens, has soared to more than $300,000,000 or an increase in the last 10 years of more than $100,000,000.

The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Frank H. Willard, Worcester; first vice-president, Mr. Charles W. Potter, Waltham; second vice-president, Mr. Nathan Durfee, Fall River; third vice-president, Mr. Roe S. Clark, Springfield; fourth vice-president, Mr. J. Foster Smith, Salem; treasurer, Col. Charles R. Gow, Cambridge.

Large Orders for Steel Indicated in Attitude Of Railway Executives

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Reports that executives of railways and the steel industry are considering means by which large scale buying of rails and other steel products can be launched by the railroads, thereby releasing millions of dollars of orders for equipment which have been held in abeyance, and starting activities that would have a far-reaching influence on other industries, are being widely circulated in responsible and well-informed quarters here today.

The reports followed a luncheon at which Mr. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, was host to the presidents of seven eastern railroads and other railroad officials yesterday. No official statement was made public as to the subjects under discussion at the luncheon, but neither the United States Steel Corporation nor the railroad officials denied that proposals looking to the placing of large orders for steel products were among the topics considered.

Purchasing Now at Minimum

The meeting was held to be particularly significant in steel circles, where it was recalled that the railroads have been buying so cautiously for many months that they will soon be obliged to purchase rails and equipment requiring steel in large quantities. In some quarters, estimates as to the number of steel orders which will be released when the railroad executives are convinced that the time has come to buy ran as high as several hundred millions of dollars. These expenditures, besides giving an immediate impetus to employment in steel plants, would be reflected in increased activities in many other lines.

The question of a downward revision of steel prices has been a lively topic in the railroad industry for some time, and such a revision may precede the placing of large orders for rails now.

During the last year there have been many conferences between railroad executives and steel producers on the question of readjusting rail prices from the basic level of $43 a ton, which has been maintained since Oct. 1, 1922. At that time the price was raised from $40 a ton, which had been in effect for about a year and represented a cut of $5 in the previous price. From March, 1920, to Dec. 15, 1920, a high rate of $55 a ton prevailed.

Large Amounts Needed

The steel producers have held that the high prices of steel rails were justified because of the manufacture of them is a specialized operation and only certain mills are equipped for it. In informed circles it was recalled, however, that railroads are potential customers for steel for many other purposes besides rails.

In view of the fact that railroads have been placing very few orders for some time, it was considered probable that they will soon need a great deal of steel for cars to be built in their own shops, for repairs to rolling stock and for track accessories.

The railroad executives who attended the luncheon were Mr. F. E. Williamson, president of the New York Central Railroad; Mr. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Mr. J. J. Bernet, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad; Mr. J. M. Davis, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; Mr. E. E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Mr. L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad; Mr. J. J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Mr. C. L. Bradley, chairman of the Erie Railroad, and Mr. P. E. Crowley, formerly president of the New York Central Railroad.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Middle West Takes Step For Modernization Of Industries in That Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—With an encouraging response from Illinois manufacturers and industrialists, the national movement to hasten the return of prosperity through industrial modernization was given impetus here yesterday when plans for organizing the industrial middle West were furthered at a luncheon addressed by national leaders in the campaign.

After reporting that every federal reserve district in the country was completely or partially organized to stimulate industrial modernization through a personal appeal to executives, Mr. A. W. Robertson, chairman of the National Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation and chairman of the Board of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, promised large things if the middle West will coöperate.

A committee of the Seventh Federal Reserve District, headed by Mr. James D. Cunningham of this city, has already been set up to further the movement and in coöperation with the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, brought together the large audience which heard Mr. Robertson and Mr. Malcolm Muir, president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company of New York City, a member of the national committee.

With the financial panic past and the basis for reconstruction already built, industry can either aid or retard the arrival of better times by going ahead with, or delaying, necessary expenditures for plant modernization, Mr. Robertson told the executives.

"The depression drags on," he said, "because men are unemployed and credit unavailable or not used where available. The work of the Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation strikes directly at these two issues in a sensible, businesslike way. The buying and selling of goods for repair, replacement and modernization, that is, for rehabilitation, is the one kind of buying that may be wisely and properly done at the end of the depression, and at the beginning of recovery, such as at the present time. Industrial plants may be remodeled now without the usual interruption to production, and prices have been lower than they have been for years.

"A dollar spent in wages for improvements has a way of getting to the grocer, to the farms, and from the farmer back into the industrialists' hands, and so on, on an endless mission of better business, better circulation of money and the use of credit. Such a process is the normal, sensible road to recovery."

Mr. Robertson strongly criticised the attitude of waiting for the government to do everything, declaring that business must make more effort to help itself out of the rut.

Mr. Muir gave estimates that the metal working industry will buy at least $200,000,000 worth of machine tools as soon as the business outlook encourages them to spend the money, the food processing industry needs about $100,000,000 worth of new equipment, the chemical process industries could probably spend $10,000,000 for correcting obsolescence, the coal industry needs $260,000,000 worth of new equipment to modernize coal mining, the textile industry has an apparent market for at least $200,000,000 for major rehabilitation."

Sum of $1,194,601,566 Injected Into the Credit Structure by the R. F. C.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—The R. F. C. has injected $1,194,601,566 into the credit structure of the nation up to Sept. 30, in the performance of the vast business and human relief task imposed on it by Congress, according to the third quarterly report made public today.

Covering both the quarter from July 1 to Sept. 30, and total operations since organization on Feb. 2, the report presented ample evidence of the substantial assistance the corporation has brought not only to major interests such as banks and railroads, but also to the great mass of the population in the form of stimulation to industry and in direct unemployment relief.

Benefits from operations of the corporation have been distributed throughout the country, and, contrary to charges of favoritism to large cities, have reached down to the smallest towns, the report claims on the basis of the fact that of the 4973 banks and trust companies to which loans have been authorized, 70 per cent were located in towns of less than 5000 population.

Operations for direct relief of destitution and for stimulus to employment through loans of self-liquidating projects, as provided under terms of the Emergency Relief Act, were commenced during the quarter and the first loans for these purposes were made. During previous quarters loans were only made under provisions of the original R. F. C. Act for aid in financing agriculture, commerce and industry.

Loans under the original act totaled 3109 during the quarter. These loans, together with increase of loans previously authorized aggregated $359,588,466. In addition loans for relief and work relief under terms of the Emergency Relief Act aggregated $140,060,171 thereby bringing the total loans for the quarter to $499,648,637.

Total authorizations during the entire life of the R. F. C. have amounted to $1,550,086,689. Of this amount $44,609,161 was later withdrawn or canceled. Of the amount actually loaned $185,035,489 has been repaid leaving the corporation with outstanding loans totaling $1,009,566,077. In addition there were agreements outstanding to make loans of $600,000,000 upon performance of specified conditions.

Classification of items under the total of $1,410,026,518 loaned to aid in the financing of agriculture, commerce and industry were as follows: $853,496,289 to 4973 banks and trust companies (including $44,178,509 to aid in the reorganization or liquidation of 443 closed banks); $87,638,738 to 736 building and loan associations; $75,193,200 to 88 insurance companies; $83,846,000 to 71 mortgage loan companies; $405,000 to three credit unions; $29,000,000 to nine federal land banks; $2,051,000 to nine joint stock loan banks; $2,063,374 to 11 agricultural credit corporations; $11,965,982 to 17 livestock credit corporations, and $264,366,933 to 53 railroads including $16,529,586 to seven railroad receivers.

In the relief and self-liquidating operations of the corporation subitems were as follows: For direct relief and for work relief, $35,455,171; for self-liquidating projects, $53,105,000; for aid in marketing agricultural commodities and livestock, $51,500,000.

M. I. T. Runs Own 'Relief Agency'

Provision of free courses in professional and humanistic subjects to 460 unemployed professional men and employment of 41 jobless graduates were parts of the campaign the Massachusetts Institute of Technology carried on during the past year to combat business recession. This was announced in the report on the year ending Oct. 1 by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president, to the corporation yesterday.

He announced that several thousand dollars were contributed by members of the faculty to employ needy graduates and no graduate who applied for work was turned away. The plan is being continued this year. The employment secretary of the Technology Christian Association placed 291 students in positions, which yielded an average of $178.72 a student.

Mr. Everett Morss, treasurer of the institute, reported gifts and legacies amounting to $1,781,473.28 were received up to June 30, 1932. He announced that the operating deficit for the year was $15,575.22. Financial assistance to students totaled $327,943 during the year. Several free courses for unemployed architects and engineers are opening at the institute this week and will continue until January.

BRAZIL AUTHORIZES $16,190,000 ISSUE

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Oct. 20 (By U. P.)—A monetary emission of 220,000 contos ($16,190,000) by the State was authorized by the military governor yesterday to pay for paper money issued by Sao Paulo during the recent revolt.

Federal authorities continue to refuse to permit automobiles, trucks and motorcycles to enter Sao Paulo State without special permission, but yesterday authorized resumption of traffic between Sao Paulo and Parana State for the first time since the revolt.

President Getulio Vargas signed a decree yesterday establishing a Sao Paulo State branch for the collection of Federal revenues.

FRANCE TO BAN FORCE AGAINST REICH REARMING

Will Use Legal Methods Alone, Prime Minister Tells Deputies

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 20—France would never resort to any but legal methods in opposing the unilateral rearmament of Germany in violation of the Versailles Treaty.

Questioned before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday as to the stand the Government would take in the event of the Reich's proceeding to rearm without waiting formal consent, M. Edouard Herriot is understood to have replied: "France has the choice of the methods of law or the methods of force. I need not tell you my Government would have recourse only to legal methods."

The French Prime Minister told the committee that he was working on propositions which would prove France's will to "go as far along the way of disarmament as was compatible with the security promised to all nations by Article 8 of the pact." He affirmed that the central ideal of his Government has always been and will always be to defend the policy of the League of Nations.

Some observers here connect with the Manchurian dispute his conclusion that "it is in the application of the principles and methods of Geneva that the Ministry has sought and will seek solution of the problems put before it."

France will pay in full its commercial debt to the United States amounting approximately to $400,000,000, M. Herriot said. The installment of $72,000,000 due Dec. 16 will be met promptly, he is reported to have told the committee. But as regards "political" debts, France will endeavor to negotiate a more favorable settlement, he is said to have declared.

Turin, Italy, Opens Washington Bridge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—President Hoover received the following message today from Signor Thaon di Revel, Mayor of Turin, Italy:

"Opening today the bridge dedicated to George Washington at Turin exalting the glorious memory of the founder of the Republic of the United States. Express my profound good will to the American people."

The President requested Mr. William W. Heard, the American Consul at Turin to convey to the Mayor his appreciation of the communication.

JOBLESS TO IMPROVE SAINT JOHN AIRPORT

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Oct. 20 (AP)—From 60 to 200 unemployed men will be put to work improving the airport here from November to March 31, it was announced yesterday by the Relief Commissioner, Mr. K. D. Spear, on his return from a trip to Ottawa. The cost will be borne by the Dominion Government, and the work will be under supervision of the Department of National Defense.

The men will be housed, clothed, fed and given a cash allowance of 20 cents a day. They will be established in a disciplined camp along military lines, Mr. Spear stated.

STEEL MAKERS CLAIM DAMAGE FROM DUMPING

Importers Denied Right to Present Their Side Until Federal Hearing Ends

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—While American steel manufacturers today were describing the anti-dumping law as inadequate to protect their industry against a recent flood of low-priced foreign goods, importers were denied the right to present their side of the picture at this time in the new government drive against alleged dumping of a dozen commodities.

Commissioner F. X. A. Eble, at the opening of a hearing devoted to the steel industry, told Mr. George E. Dix of the Steel Union, Inc., of New York, a German firm, that the series of anti-dumping hearings is being held as a courtesy to American industries who claim to have been injured by dumping. He declared that the importers were "discourteous" in asking to be represented. He promised, however to give them opportunity at the end of the series to tell their reasons why anti-dumping orders should not be invoked against them in the present scramble for world trade.

Mr. Thomas J. Doherty, tariff counsel for the American Iron and Steel Institute, led a group of witnesses today, who testified as to the inadequacy of the anti-dumping law, declaring that the "damage is done before the Secretary of the Treasury can take a step." The law, according to Mr. W. H. Johnstone, assistant to the vice-president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, is largely nullified by the method of administration and has lost the respect of the importers. He pointed out that appraisers in 49 ports must find evidence of dumping before the laws become operative.

It is utterly impossible for the steel industry to meet the competition that is coming from foreign nations, Mr. George H. Charls, assistant to Mr. Robert P. Lamont, president of the Iron & Steel Institute, told the commissioner. He estimated that 444,700 steel workers would lose a week's work in 1932 because of steel imported instead of being manufactured in this country. Labor employed to make galvanized sheets in Belgium received 75 cents a day compared with 33 cents an hour in this country, he declared. Rollers, he added, receive $2 a day in Belgium, while the American receives from $8 to $12 a day.

Competition in steel comes chiefly from Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany and France, witnesses testified. Mr. John W. Logan of the Alanwood Steel Company, Conshohocken, Penna., manufacturers of pig iron, said his company was receiving competition from the Netherlands, British India, the United Kingdom and Japan. Whereas 10 per cent of the sales of pig iron on the North Atlantic seaboard represented imports during the first half of 1931, the proportion had grown to more than 30 per cent in the first half of 1932, he said.

The hearings were closed to the public after all witnesses had been heard, in order that the customs bureau might look into costs of production in this country to compare with foreign costs.

NEW YORK CITY TO BORROW

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Controller Berry has expressed confidence that the city will obtain money for the Nov. 1 pay roll and future needs, although no word has come from the bankers as to whether proposed budget reductions are adequate.

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Best Legs Young Lamb	lb. 21c	Uneeda Biscuits	pkg. 4c
Best Forequarter Lamb	lb. 9c	Uneeda Bakers Cheese Wafers, large can	can 29c
Choice Bacon	lb. 20c	2 lb. bottle Best Honey	35c
Boneless Sirloin	lb. 49c	Best Peanut Butter, 2 one lb. jars for	25c
Best Dried Beef, 4 oz. pkg.	pkg. 15c	Best English Muffins	doz. 15c
Choice Western Eggs, doz. 25c and	35c	Hood's Milk	quart 9c
Choice Creamery Butter	lb. 23c	14 oz. bottle Pure Tomato Ketchup	10c
Best Oranges, doz. 18c, 25c, 30c, 40c,	50c	Two Large Cans Best Baked Beans,	2 for 25c
Best Concord Grapes	basket 12c	Three one pound packages Beech-Nut Macaroni or Spaghetti	3 for 25c

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CAPE COD CANAL PLANS PROMISE MORE BUSINESS

Port of Boston Interests Hear Outline of Projected Improvements

Prospects of widening, deepening and installing locks in the Cape Cod Canal are giving promise of aiding Massachusetts industries by bringing more business to the port of Boston.

That the volume of shipping resulting from the improvements recommended by the War Department might equal that handled by the Panama Canal was a possibility presented by Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, before members of the Merchant Marine Club of Boston last night.

Lieut.-Col. Richard Park, district engineer of the War Department, described some of the technical aspects of the proposed improvements.

Plans were outlined for developing the canal, dependent upon appropriations of approximately $23,250,000 based on the recommendations for a canal with twin locks, each 110 feet wide, 1000 feet long and with a depth of 40 feet over the sills, and a channel in the land cut 300 feet wide and 35 feet deep. Other features include a 15-foot channel into Onset Bay, a single high level highway bridge and a suitable railroad crossing. Annual maintenance is estimated at $250,000.

Ships using the canal this year are being loaded to greater capacity than a year ago, and the cargo tonnage since February has been consistently greater than that for the corresponding months of 1931. The increase in cargo tonnage seems to indicate a pick-up in business conditions.

"Since approval of the general plan for improvement of the canal, in the spring of 1931," Colonel Park explained, "we have done preparatory work, in advance of the authorization of the project by Congress. The lock site has been selected, centering at a point about 1½ mile from the eastern entrance. Straight approach channels 400 feet wide and 3000 feet long are planned. Test holes have been driven every 500 feet along the canal center line, including the line of the new straight approach channel through Buzzards Bay. The location of the high level highway bridge has been selected about a half mile west of Bournedale. General drawings for the lock have been prepared and submitted for approval to the Chief of Engineers.

"It will take only six minutes to fill or empty the lock, about a minute to close the gates behind the ship and about a minute to open the gates. The largest ships will normally be locked through in 30 minutes counting the time when it first slows down from its authorized canal speed of six to eight knots to the time it attains this speed upon leaving the lock. Most of the smaller craft will be locked through in much less time."

Mr. Davis pointed out that the improvement plan is now pending before Congress, and has been tentatively approved by the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors. He said, "It will undoubtedly be included in the next general rivers and harbors bill reported to the Congress by that committee."

Much shipping now going around the Cape would unquestionably use the canal if it were adequately improved, according to Mr. Davis, who said that in 1930 about 2,500,000 tons of cargo were handled in the canal, compared with less than 1,000,000 tons in 1924. Nearly 254,000 passengers were transported through the canal in 1930, against 133,000 in 1924. The total savings to New England industries, due to the favorable freight rates of the steamship lines operating in coastwise traffic through the canal and the advantages they obtain from the dependable character of the freight service offered by these lines, are important factors in enabling them to hold their own against competitors in other sections of the country who lack the benefits from New England's superior water transportation facilities, he said.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Quota Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, speaking program, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, 6:30.

Salon of Allied Arts: Meeting, Mr. Joe Mitchell Chapple, guest speaker; musical program; 389 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:15.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "After Six P. M." by Dr. A. Eugene Bartlett, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8. Open to public.

Baptist Ministers' Conference of Boston: Annual worship for ministers and members, Church of the Covenant, Berkely Street, 8.

Boston City Club: Address, "The Case for Norman Thomas," by Mr. Morris Hillquit, Socialist National Executive Committee chairman, 14 Somerset Street, 8.

Emerson College: Reading of "Hamlet," by Mr. Edward Abner Thompson, Huntington Chambers Hall, 8.

Education in New England lecture, "Some Problems of Municipal Government," by Judge Michael H. Sullivan, Boston University School of Education, 29 Exeter Street, 7:30.

Republican State Committee: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Camille," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Gondoliers," 8:15.
Copley—"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Monte Carlo Madness.", film, at 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50 p. m.
State—"Mr. Robinson Crusoe," film, at 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 10:00.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Second lecture for parent guidance, auspices Judge Baker Foundation; Dr. William Healy, foundation director, speaker on "Children's Attitudes in School and Their Effect on Personality," followed by luncheon discussion, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

D. A. R. State Board: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler, 10:30.

Advertising Club of Boston: Second annual golf tournament, Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, all day, followed by dinner, 7.

Lowell Institute: Seventh lecture in series, "Economic Policy Under the Stuarts," by Mr. E. Lipson, Oxford; "Economic Relations Between England and the American Colonies," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Boston City Federation: Open meeting, introduction of presidents, followed by speaking program, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 10:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "Cotton From Seed to Cloth," 9; "Seeds and Their Travels," 10:30, and "Egypt, Old and New," 12:30; Stamp Club meeting, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Junior Leagues Association of America, Incorporated: Closing luncheon and meetings, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, 12:30.

Bank Management Conference: Meetings, 9:15 and 1:30; luncheon, 12:30; Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Monte Carlo Madness," film. At 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50 p. m.
State—"Mr. Robinson Crusoe," film. At 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 10:00.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paine Collection of Chelsea Porcelains; Ship Models; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver; Fifteenth Century German and Netherlands Engravings.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Second group hanging of members' work. Through Oct. 29.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Ave.—Paintings by Frances Lee. Through Oct. 22.

Goodman-Walker Studio, 607 Boylston Street—"Paintings of Today," by Chaffee, Gold, Knaths, Levinson, Redman, Reman, V. Smith, Van Veen and Weinrich.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibition in main gallery, for which no closing date is assigned.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Engravings by Decaris. Drawings by Emanuele Romano. Through Oct. 29.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century; Japanese prints by Hiroshi Yoshida. Through month of October.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Portraits in oil and red chalk by Hazel M. Kimball.

Behrens Studio, 605 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibits, see Monday's Monitor.

World Held Facing 'Machine Culture'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20—The whole world will adopt some degree of "machine culture," said Prof. Charles P. Howland, research associate in government, in his lecture yesterday in the Yale Gallery of Fine Arts, which introduced a course devoted to "Contemporary European and American Art."

Professor Howland, who was chairman of the League of Nation's Greek. Refugee Settlement Commission, and general counsel to the United States Housing Corporation during the World War, discussed the evils of nationalism and machine civilization, and said that in Russia "there is the closest kinship with the machine civilization originated in America."

"In a world where there are apparently no limits to material progress, we must search painfully for living spiritual concepts to give meaning and guidance to our material development," he said. "This task is difficult in America where we must develop spiritual concepts out of the dominant materialism of a new country, valid traditions out of a medley of changing beliefs belonging to a composite people in whom lingers the attitude of the pioneer.

"America is prone to identify morality with individual prosperity, to glorify the individual who has gained material things even though he may have lost himself. Russia wishes to universalize individual prosperity, and for the present finds therein the moral motive and sufficient end of the state. But Russians are capable of suddenly transcending materialism, of basing something like a religion on the development of humanity, and with the energy of the new faith producing a great creative era, in which the unique contribution of the great individual is regarded as essential to the welfare of the many."

Boston Art Notes

Boston Art Club

The Boston Art Club is continuing the policy established early this season of showing works by a group of members. From four to eight pictures by each exhibitor may be seen, so that the visitor may gain a fairly good idea of the contributor's work.

Variety characterizes the current display. It is a variety of subject and poetic vision, rather than of technical methods, for the Boston Art Club membership leans strongly toward conservative and accepted ways; not the faintest echo of the thunderous reverberations of the artistic world elsewhere is heard within its walls. No striking realism, no deliberate distortions, no primitive flatness invites the fancy of these painters. They draw in a square, measured, forthright manner. They round out forms, catch the glint of the sunlight on every object, conjure up as complete an atmospheric likeness as possible.

Outstanding is Mr. Robert Strong Woodward, whose pictures have a wholesome optimism. Mr. Woodward controls his brush sufficiently to accomplish a very tidy handiwork, and yet invariably he imparts an enthusiasm, an exhilaration to every subject he undertakes. Some pots of geraniums, an old piazza, rolling hills—whatever the subject that occupies his interest for the moment, it receives his interest and concentration as though it were a matter of epical consideration.

In quite another vein are the maritime subjects by Mr. Frank Vining Smith, who paints ships and the sea in a most expert manner. The old clipper ships are portrayed with extraordinary skill as to detail and bearing upon the heaving seas. Mr. Theophile Schneider paints subjects of farm life in certain moods of more brooding and darksome nature than his neighboring artists. From Mr. Connick there are water color studies of aqueous subjects such as glaciers and falls, indicating the endless changes in tonal character of a single subject which take place in the course of a day.

Mr. John A. Cook exhibits some appealing water colors of a fishing town. Mr. Lee Court enlarges upon the scenic glories of Maine and New Hampshire. Other contributors are Messrs. Carl Nordstrom, Arthur F. Musgrave, Earl Sanborn and Charles Crosby Allen.

D. A.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, possibly with occasional light rain tonight and Friday; slightly warmer Friday; moderate shifting winds becoming westerly Friday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with occasional rain tonight and probably Friday morning; warmer in northeast portion Friday.

New Hampshire and Maine: Cloudy, probably with rain tonight and Friday; slightly warmer Friday.

Vermont: Cloudy, probably with rain tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island: Cloudy, possibly with light rain tonight; Friday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Cloudy, probably preceded by light rain tonight; Friday partly cloudy and slightly warmer.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast winds becoming variable late tonight and shifting to west on Friday over extreme south portion; strong northeast winds tonight, diminishing and becoming variable Friday over central portion; strong northeast shifting to southeast winds over extreme north portion; overcast weather with rain over central and north portions tonight and over north portion Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	56	62	Montreal	46	56
Bismarck	22	48	Nantucket	58	60
Boston	52	55	New Orleans	70	82
Buffalo	58	60	New York	54	62
Calgary	54	..	Norfolk, Va.	60	64
Charleston	68	82	North Platte	24	46
Chicago	44	68	Philadelphia	56	64
Cincinnati	58	68	Phoenix, Ariz.	52	76
Denver	28	50	Pittsburgh	60	66
Eastport, Me.	50	52	Portland, Me.	48	52
Hatteras	64	72	Raleigh	62	74
Honolulu, T.H.	..	80	St. Louis	46	54
7p.m. Oct. 19	78	..	St. Paul	38	58
Helena, Mont.	38	46	Salt Lake City	38	48
Huron, S. D.	32	36	San Francisco	64	72
Jacksonville	68	80	SantaFe, N.M.	36	52
Kansas City	38	60	Seattle	54	56
Key West	78	84	Tampa	68	82
Los Angeles	66	76	Washington	60	64
Memphis	58	82	Wichita, Kan.	40	60
Miami, Fla.	72	84	Williston, N.D.	18	34

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 20.
B—Maximum Oct. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 2:35 p. m., Friday 3:16 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 7.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:35 p. m.

Beauty in Spires and Domes Is Wren's Enduring Gift

Left, © Donald McLeish, London. Upper Center. © National Portrait Gallery, London. Upper Right, by University Press, Oxford, Courtesy of Librarian, All Souls College, Oxford, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Lower Center, © Herbert Felton, London.

A MASTER AND HIS WORK

Left: Familiar View of One of Wren's Finest Works, Bow Church, Cheapside, the Home of Bow Bells. Upper Center: Kneller's Famous Portrait of Sir Christopher Wren. Upper Right: St. Paul's Cathedral, as Drawn by Wren Himself. Lower Center: Another Famous Wren Building, Hampton Court Palace.

London Honors Genius of Wren In Tercentenary Celebrations

Builder of St. Paul's, 50 Parish Churches and Many of City's Historic Structures Had Projected Scheme of Remodeling Metropolis

By JAMES BONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 20—London is celebrating today the tercentenary of Sir Christopher Wren, England's greatest architect. His achievement in quantity as well as quality is prodigious, and could only have been done by one who, like many of the famous men of the Renaissance, had established his genius before he was of age. He certainly retained his mental and physical energy till he had passed his ninetieth year. On his ninetieth anniversary he was designing the tower of St. Michael's, Cornhill.

When still a student at the University of Oxford, Wren had produced a "Catalogue of New Theories, Inventions, Experiments, and Mechanik Improvements" which ranged from "Probable ways for making fresh water at sea" to "A way of embroidery for beds, hangings, cheap and fair." In his retirement in his last years he worked again on the problem of finding a way to determine longitude at sea.

When Wren began his career as architect, he was a notable mathematician, a natural scientist of consequence, a man of great curiosity and genial liveliness. No one was further from being a pedant or from superiority of demeanor than this learned Oxford scholar. Many rate him next to Shakespeare in the roll of England's great men. He built Greenwich Hospital without fee, saying to the King: "Let me have some share in an act of charity and mercy." He was a great and gentle man, who mixed much with his fellowmen, and knew nearly everyone of merit in England in his time.

Beginnings of St. Paul's

Wren was the son of a Church of England clergyman, his father being Dean of Windsor. He spent his early years in an old country rectory, went to Westminster School under the flogging Dr. Busby and entered Wadham College, Oxford, in 1649.

As Assistant Surveyor-General of the King's Works, Wren, in his early manhood, went over the ruinous fabric of old St. Paul's Cathedral, London, shorn of its great steeple, and most of its glories, examining and noting everything in the structure and on the site on which his own masterpiece was to arise. Half a century later he was to see his son place the coping stone on the lantern of his new St. Paul's completed.

Watching the Domes

His uncle the Bishop of Ely called him in to design a doorway at Ely Cathedral, his first architectural work, and then asked him to prepare plans for his memorial chapel at Pembroke College, Cambridge; and Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, came too to the young don, and desired him to design the Sheldonian Theater at Oxford.

In 1665 Wren left London and spent six months in France, his only sojourn outside England. At Paris the Italian sculptor and architect, Bernini, was designing the Louvre. "I would have given my skin for Bernini's design," wrote young Wren, "but the old reserved Italian gave me but a few minutes' view; it was five little Designs in Paper for which he hath received as many thousand Pistoles."

In the free international air of these high Renaissance days Paris was crowded with artists of all kinds who could discuss their arts with one another. He met Perrault, Mansard and Colbert. He watched a thousand men raising vast stones by great and useful engines, and methods of plasterwork, gilding, carving and inlaying. "I shall bring you almost all France in paper," he wrote to a friend. He saw domes being planned and constructed. It was then he wrote to a correspondent: "Works of Filgrand and little Knacks are in great vogue, but building certainly ought to have the Attribute of the eternal; and be therefore the only thing uncapable of new Fashions."

City Plan for London

In the autumn of 1766 the Great Fire destroyed the City of London and its Cathedral. Wren had already presented his plan for rebuilding the city, which even today staggers our architectural pundits by the boldness of its scale, and its grasp of the architectural possibilities of vistas and broad straight streets, which would have made London one of the most beautiful cities of the world. The plan was never used. The citizens were rebuilding on the old sites before the heat had gone out of the ruins, and the medieval plan of London largely persists to this day.

In 1675, with 13 years' experience as an architect, Wren was designing the Cathedral of St. Paul's.

Masons Specially Trained

In the interval he had designed St. Stephen, Walbrook, where he tried his hand for St. Paul's by making a beautiful small dome, and several other of the 50 parish churches he was also commissioned to design. He partly rebuilt the Guildhall and several of the City Company Halls, Temple Bar across Fleet Street, the Custom House, Royal Exchange, and many other buildings, some of which remain. Even when the great Cathedral with all its problems, increased as they were by his use of the Renaissance style, which was new to most of his builders, and meant the training of masons in the cutting and handling of large blocks of stone, were upon him, he engaged himself in other great buildings which in themselves would have occupied the whole career of an ordinary architect.

The enlargement of the King's Palace at Hampton Court, the gatehouse and squares and walks of the temple, the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, Blackheath and Marlborough House, are among the works that remain. Never was such an opportunity given to an architect, and never was an architect so grandly gifted to take it.

Wren made his mistakes, sometimes fell short of his own standards, and there are things that his fastidious lovers would like to see away, but none of these were due to weakness, but rather to the sweep and largeness of his conceptions that had to be fulfilled in urgent times.

How much of that grave, livable, friendly charm that strangers find in London today is the work of Wren? We behold it in its majesty in the dome of St. Paul's, and in the spires and towers of his churches. His hand can be seen somewhere in the Abbey, the Tower and St. James's Palace, and many another place. But here in his tercentenary year we feel that it is not St. Paul's alone, but London itself that is Wren's memorial: Circumspice!

Backing of Pulpits For Dry Law Urged

Vigorous defense of prohibition in Methodist pulpits was urged by Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, senior bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the fifth annual conference of the school of theology of Boston University in Copley Church yesterday. He told the several hundred ministers and theological students that "this is the time when the principle of prohibition is to be proclaimed—unless we are to confess that a 10-decade agitation has been based on a falsehood."

"It is interesting and ludicrous," he said, "to hear men with one breath declaiming that prohibition as a principle is wrong and with the next breath declaring that the saloon must not return. If a law against the sale of liquor is wrong in principle, then it is wrong for any civic unit—nation, state, county, city, town, village, ward. To admit that law has no relation to this whole reform is to surrender the final trench of the ethical warfare."

He declared that prohibitionists in the presidential election should vote for the man who best would serve "the long run interest of prohibition." Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and the Rev. Dr. Burris Jenkins also spoke. The conference closed last night.

Mortgage of 500 Pages Filed in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 20—Elaborated in more than 500 pages, the most voluminous mortgage ever to receive attention in this State is now before the New Hampshire Public Service Commission. It was given by the Connecticut River Power Company to the Old Colony Trust Company, as trustee, and it was the basis of an $18,000,000 bond issue recently authorized.

Every piece of property covered by the mortgage is described in detail, and members of the commission agree that no fault can be found with the document for lack of needed information.

But once before in history, Mr. Mayland H. Morse, chairman, said, were Boston bankers called upon to deal with a mortgage filling more pages of print than this one. The earlier document was of Japanese origin and its greater length was in part due to the peculiarities of the written language of Japan, the letters of which do not accommodate themselves to the small sizes made possible by the English alphabet.

CHAMBER GROUPS NAMED

Establishment of three new committees to deal with taxation questions is announced by Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The new committees and the chairmen are: federal taxation and expenditure, Mr. James W. Mudge; state taxation and expenditure, Mr. Eliot Wadsworth; veterans' legislation, Col. George W. Bunnell. The chamber's committee on municipal finance which coöperates with a similar committee of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, is to continue as heretofore.

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ON SALE AT READING ROOMS

JAYS OBSERVES 14TH ANNIVERSARY

The fourteenth anniversary of the the founding of Jays is being celebrated this week in the shop at 11 Temple Place. The celebration will last through Oct. 24. During this time the customers will be allowed to subtract 20 per cent from the marked price of each article in the store.

New fashions in dresses, hats and other apparel are being exhibited. Dresses for street wear, afternoon and evening gowns are shown in the newest colors. Features of the store decoration are two new French carpets which have been placed at the entrances of the store. These were made specially to be used during the anniversary.

GRAYS DOMINANT IN NEW FALL DRESSES

Use of gray materials in various shades and in combination with brown and red in the new fall dresses was a noticeable detail in the October Fashion Show, held by the E. T. Slattery Company yesterday. In addition to grays, numerous colors were prominent in the fall styles. The show revealed that little costume jewelry is to be worn this year.

The formal evening gowns were the feature of the showing. Many were trimmed with fur around the sleeve and neckline. Fur also was used on evening wraps. Feathers were used as neckline trimming on several of the gowns. One of the prominent colors used was the new hyacinth blue.

Russia Permits Rein on Drama To Be Loosened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20—In granting permission to perform plays heretofore forbidden, the Soviet Government shows unmistakably that it considers itself well enough established to withstand internal criticism, according to Miss Elizabeth Elson, of the faculty of the Yale University department of drama, who spent the summer in Russia studying the Soviet theater. Miss Elson, in a lecture here yesterday, told of her experiences in mingling with the actors and watching rehearsals in many of the Soviet theaters.

"All Russian theaters are subsidized by the Government for the purpose of interpreting Soviet ideas and for artistic education of the people, under the direction of the bureau of education," Miss Elson said. "Art has an extremely important place in the Soviet program, and the theater is seen as the leading medium.

"Each theater is state-supported, partly from the box-office, but more by taxes. The salaries of directors, technicians, and actors are paid directly by the Government. The salaries and the budget are determined by a board of the leading men in the theater and by a group from the public at large. This board also selects the plays. Since it is a direct representative of the Soviet, only plays that pointed out the triumph of the mass over the individual were allowed, thus limiting the repertories to a few plays written since 1918 or distorted versions of older plays.

"Most of Russia's leading dramatists deserted the theater because of professional pride. With the dearth of good new plays, the public tired of 10 years of propagandist realism. They began to demand romantic drama and undiluted Shakespeare. Last spring, the bureau of education began to permit leeway in plots and ideas. The better dramatists have taken up their pens again, and the Soviet is viewing with little unrest plays in which the individual takes a strong part."

DEPOSITORS PLAN TO FORCE DIVIDEND

Vigorous efforts to obtain payment of a first dividend from the closed Federal National Bank were agreed on last night by a committee representing depositors with more than $2,000,000 invested in the closed bank. The committee met in the office of Mr. Francis R. Mullin, attorney.

Enlargement of the committee also was voted with the intention to form a trust so that the depositors may try to obtain from the receiver the preferred assets of the bank and hold them for the benefit of the depositors. The committee in its statement charged favoritism in the administration of the closed bank.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SAFE FOR G. O. P. LEADERS ASSERT

'Flying Squadron' Reports Expectation of General Victory for Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 20—Members of the New Hampshire Republican "flying squadron," after meeting more than 15,000 Republican workers throughout the State, reported here today that perfect harmony prevails within the party ranks.

The "flying squadron" comprising Gov. John G. Winant, Senator George H. Moses, former Gov. Charles W. Tobey and Mr. Parker Straw, candidate for Congress in the First District, has just returned from a 10-day trip throughout the Granite State.

In the words of Mr. Bernard B. Chase, chairman of the Republican State Committee, the "flying squadron" has observed enough of a change in political sentiment in every section of the State to give Republican leaders real grounds for optimism over the outlook for Nov. 8.

"Leaders of both wings," said Mr. Chase, "are united in one common cause—to reëlect President Hoover. In addition, we expect to reëlect Governor Winant and Senator Moses, and from all reports received from county chairmen and party workers we have no reason to doubt that Mr. Tobey will be elected to Congress from the Second District and that Mr. Straw will redeem the First District by defeating the present incumbent, Mr. William N. Rogers.

"While there are some malcontents, we estimate such strength as they may muster as negligible. For the most part I believe that harmony prevails and we are showing something to our opponents that we have not always been able to present—a united Republican Party."

"Since we started out with the 'flying squadron' 10 days ago, we have contacted thousands of Republican workers," said Senator Moses "and my impression is that the Republicans of New Hampshire have taken a lesson from the situation in Maine and do not intend to be caught napping.

"When we first started out I did not know enough about the situation to give an opinion as to political conditions in New Hampshire. Feeling as I did after what happened in Maine I was very apprehensive, but my apprehensions disappeared as we went about and found really large crowds in anticipation of our coming. The enthusiasm has been spontaneous and apparently sincere and I feel satisfied that New Hampshire will safely remain in the Republican column as a result of the November election."

WEST POINT CADETS IN BOSTON ON NOV. 5

Cadets of the United States Military Academy will arrive at Back Bay Station at 8:50 a. m. Nov. 5, the day of the annual Harvard-Army football game in the Stadium, and march direct to Boston Common where at 10 a. m. a review will be held. Announcement by Brig.-Gen. Alston Hamilton, commanding the First Corps Area in the absence of Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, said that the cadets will then take the subway to Harvard Square for dinner at the Union before the game.

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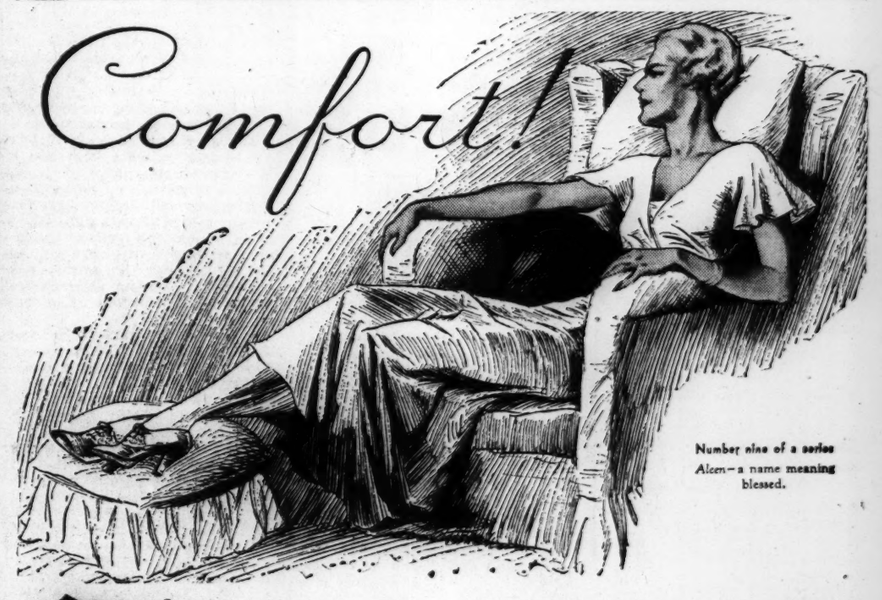

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Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
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Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

FORD SUPPORTS HOOVER AS MAN NEEDED FOR JOB

Places President Beside Lincoln in Sacrificial Service to People

DETROIT, Oct. 20 (AP)—Disavowing any interest in party politics, Mr. Henry Ford today was enlisted as a Hoover campaigner.

In a radio address last night—his first of that nature—the automobile manufacturer said, "I support the best man for the job. If Herbert Hoover were a Democrat, with his record during the last four years, I should have to support him."

Much of his address was devoted to the need of "a money system managed as the Weather Bureau is, for the protection of the people's business," and he said he would "like to see it done by a man of practical experience like Mr. Hoover."

Congress, he said, "farmed out the national money system to private hands" and "should take back full control of money and give the United States a public service money system as opposed to a private profit money system."

Mr. Ford said President Hoover "is carrying a greater burden than Abraham Lincoln carried—and he is carrying it in a way that places him beside Lincoln in sacrificial service."

Disclaims Political Bias

Mr. Ford's speech was as follows:

It is unusual for me to talk politics. I suppose I am like most Americans; we never bother about politics until it means something to us. Party politics never meant anything to me, and it means nothing to me tonight.

I support the best man for the job. If Herbert Hoover were a Democrat, with his record during the last four years, I should support him. So you see, I cannot make much of a party speech tonight.

Of course, Herbert Hoover's worst enemy would not wish his Administration to fall on these times. It is curious how providence turns all things around.

I supported Woodrow Wilson because I expected that he would devote himself to the improvement of the economical machinery of this country. He understood what was wrong with our money system and wanted to change it. That was his program, but the sudden change of events compelled him to switch all his energies toward war and international problems.

Tested by Experience

It was the same with Mr. Hoover. When he was elected he expected to organize the machinery of prosperity, but the sudden turn of events placed upon his shoulders the most terrible depression the world has ever known.

Woodrow Wilson was allowed to go ahead and carry out his program. And for the very same reason, Herbert Hoover should be allowed to carry out his program, and I think he will.

He has faced the enemy for four years now. He knows all the techniques of the forces of destruction. Why bring in a new recruit and retard the seasoned leader, especially since President Hoover has already got the massive forces of defense and recovery into action?

I have great sympathy for Mr. Hoover. I know the size of the job he has been carrying, but he is not asking for sympathy. He is asking for help to complete his job and I believe he is going to get it.

I am not saying that Herbert Hoover can work miracles. I have known a number of Presidents and I have never yet known one who could. Mr. Hoover is carrying a greater burden than Abraham Lincoln carried. He is carrying it in a way that places him beside Lincoln in sacrificial service. The American people are conservative. They do not run after any new-fangled remedy, and when they do attempt to do anything radical they want to see it controlled by experience and common sense. Herbert Hoover is the very embodiment of common sense and reliability.

There are no people in this country who know more about the depression than the automobile workers. We have felt the full force of it. I think the men engaged in the automobile industry are as intelligent as any class in the country.

We automobile workers say this: Herbert Hoover cannot work miracles, but he had the opportunity to make some colossal and disastrous mistakes. He was clutched from every side to do panic-stricken things, but Mr. Hoover kept his head when others lost theirs.

Coöperation Needed

No act of his has been dictated by panic or politics, and the result is we are now beginning to feel the lifting power of his well-thought-out program. Every act of the President has been for the relief of unemployment. That is what we are saying.

We have a Congress which comes from the people and represents the people. It usually acts for the best interests of the people. It will be necessary for the President and Congress to work together during the next four years.

For that reason, we need good men everywhere in office. We should not forget to elect a good Congress in our effort to elect a good President.

The next big job is to improve the money system. I would like to see it done by a man of practical experience like Mr. Hoover.

Congress alone is given constitutional control of our entire money system. No private financial interest should have anything to do with it. The money question is coming to the front in this country just as certain as can be because the money question bears directly on our present difficulty.

Reform in Money

Congress cannot keep its constitutional control over money. It farmed out the national money system to private hands. It would never dream of farming out naval defense, tax collection or postal service in the same way.

Congress should take back full control of money and give the United States a public service money system as opposed to a private profit-money system—a money system managed as our rivers and harbors are, for the promotion of the public's business, managed as our postal service is for the service of the people's business, managed as our weather service is for the protection of the people's business.

That is what we need and that is what we may have if Congress will take over control originally delegated to it by the Constitution.

Job Must Be Finished

I am convinced that our money system is antiquated. We have plenty of men and plenty of material, but money, which is not so important as men or material, is holding up progress. This must be changed.

If Mr. Hoover during the next four years will give his mind to this matter, I think he will completely establish his fame as a great President. It is only common sense when a man like Mr. Hoover has been educated by experience, when he has got control of the thing he is fighting, when he is beginning to show results it is only common sense to let him finish his job.

I think of him as a human-hearted, honest-minded, hard-working man.

Private Banks Held Weakest Feature

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 20 (AP)—The nation's private banking system was assailed as "the most corrupt and incompetent feature of American life," by Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, in an address here yesterday given out in advance by Socialist headquarters.

The nominee's program for banking was stated as follows: Socialization of the Federal Reserve system; expansion of the postal savings bank; publicly owned municipal and state banks; the Reserve Banks to be empowered to lend directly to municipal, state and federal authorities which operate socialized public utilities; and, a central financial administration connected with the Federal Reserve system and also with a National Economic Planning Council with "steadily increasing powers over the issuance of credit and the direction of investment into industrial channels."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 20 (AP)—Mr. Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate for the Presidency, says: "We are headed for worse, not better times" unless Socialism is adopted.

"You have the machinery and the resources here in the South to abolish poverty. You see it on every side," he said in an address here yesterday. "All of us fear unemployment, old age and hunger for bread. Socialism is the only hope." Turning to industry, Mr. Thomas said: "The machine increases private property by destroying jobs for men. The big producers shout for more purchasing power, yet cut off men."

REICH DEMOCRACY SEES ROYAL WEDDING

COBURG, Ger., Oct. 20 (AP)—In the first royal wedding to be held in Republican Germany, Princess Sibylle of Saxe-Coburg yesterday became the wife of Prince Gustaf Adolf Oscar, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden.

The simple civil ceremony was performed in a room of the ancient Coburg Castle, in the presence of a glittering array of nobility and townsfolk.

Roosevelt Is Not For Bonus Payment at Present, He Says

(Continued from Page 1)

bid for Pennsylvania's 36 electoral votes here last night by reaffirming his stand against immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus and by promising his 35,000 listeners in Forbes Field Stadium modification of the Volstead Act. It was declared to be the largest political meeting in Pittsburgh's history.

The Democratic presidential candidate, after a full day's campaigning through western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, shouted through the loudspeakers that the continued demand by Republicans for another statement on his bonus stand was "another effort by Republican leaders to preach an unwarranted gospel of fear and panic to the American electorate."

Reiterates Bonus Stand

Governor Roosevelt's bonus announcement was in reply to a challenge by former President Coolidge in Madison Square Garden, New York, last week, for "an early and timely" word that he would "reject the proposal to increase the national debt by $2,300,000,000." He scouted Mr. Coolidge's statement that his silence on the bonus issue had had a retarding influence on the country's financial recovery. Instead, he declared, it was the Washington Administration's "inexcusable fiscal administration" that had been a "powerful cause contributing to economic disaster" and attacked the use of the new government-created bank credit in financing the Government's "continuing deficits" instead of in aiding industry and agriculture.

The Governor characterized Mr. Coolidge's charge as "baseless and absurd," declaring that his views on the subject were widely published last April and have been subsequently frequently quoted. "I said," he continued, "'I do not see how, as a matter of practical business sense, a government running behind $2,000,000,000 annually can consider the anticipation of bonus payments until it has a balanced budget—not only on paper, but with a surplus of cash in the Treasury.'

"No one, for political purposes or otherwise, has the right, in the absence of explicit statement from me, to assume that my views have changed. They have not.

"So much for another effort by Republican leaders to preach an unwarranted gospel of fear and panic to the American electorate."

Devoting the major part of his speech to a consideration of federal finances and asserting that reduction in the cost of government was the most essential contribution to the business recovery, the Governor made a colorful effort to duplicate the performance of President Buchanan, the last Democratic candidate for President to carry Pennsylvania, in 1856. He addressed scores of thousands in small towns, cities and cross-roads of the tri-state area, launching his caravan upon his arrival in Pittsburgh at 9 a. m. yesterday.

Cheering crowds greeted the candidate as he motored through this "unfriendly" territory from dawn to dusk, and when he returned to this city for the first major address of his second campaign tour.

Given Warm Welcome

"Welcome, Roosevelt" banners in the streets of every town between Wheeling, W. Va., and Pittsburgh attested to the activity of the Democratic Party in this normally rock-ribbed Republican territory. Schools closed and their students and teachers lined the streets to applaud the Democratic standard bearer as his motor party passed through their communities.

Governor Roosevelt was visibly moved by the uproarious reception he received upon his entrance into the Pittsburgh area. For many minutes the crowd stood on the benches and shouted their approval. The candidate smiled and waved his hat.

This was a climaxing reproduction of the receptions the Governor received earlier in the day when he arrived at the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad station here and in Wheeling, Steubenville and Washington, Penna. The crowd in Steubenville was even larger than that he addressed in Wheeling. In Washington, Penna., the home of the Republican state chairman, Gen. Edward Martin, the crowd was so dense that the automobile caravan was delayed in its schedule for several minutes.

The Democratic presidential candidate was met at Pittsburgh by Mr. Joseph F. Guffey, state Roosevelt leader; Mr. David L. Lawrence, Democratic county chairman; Mr. M. L. Benedum, wealthy independent oil operator, and other Democratic leaders. These assured him that the split in the Quaker State G. O. P. organization and the widespread unemployment and wage curtailment in this industrial center augured brightly for a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania this year—a feat that no Democratic presidential candidate has accomplished since 1856.

His face reddened by the night winds and beaming with confidence, Governor Roosevelt and his party left here aboard their special train at 11:30 o'clock last night bound for Indianapolis, where he will be joined by Mrs. Roosevelt today.

Analyzes Federal Financing

Governor Roosevelt's speech in part follows:

To make things clear—to explain the exact nature of the present condition of the federal pocketbook—I must go back to 1929.

Many people have believed the story which has been painstakingly circulated by this Administration that the routine spending of our Federal Government has been kept on a fairly even keel during these past five years.

It was perhaps easy to give this impression, because the total outlay each year up to the emergency appropriations of this year did not increase alarmingly.

But the joker in this is that total outlay includes interest and sinking fund on the public debt—a fixed charge which was declining during the days of national debt reduction and lower interest rates thereon.

On the plain question of frugality of management, if we want to compare routine government outlay of 1927 with that for 1931, for example, we must subtract this so-called "debt service charge" from the total budget for both years.

If we do this we find that the expenditure for the business of government in 1927 was $2,187,000,000 and, in 1931, $3,168,000,000.

Less Than Half the Story

That, my friends, represents an increase of actual administrative spending in those four years of approximately $1,000,000,000, or roughly 50 per cent; and that, I may add, is the most reckless and extravagant pace I have been able to discover in the statistical record of any peacetime government anywhere, any time.

On the income side of the budget the record is worse. . . . Although six weeks had elapsed since the worst economic crash in history, the federal budget of December, 1929, did not even refer to it.

It estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1931, at $4,200,000,000, actually more than they had been in the preceding year of economic fantasy—a figure which obviously could not possibly be attained without immediate return to the exaggerated speculations of 1929. The Administration advised no economy.

On the contrary, it proposed a reduction of taxes and it blandly remarked, "Our finances are in sound condition. . . . Our estimated expenditures . . . are well within our expected receipts."

Revenue Less Than Expected

Against those estimated receipts placed at $4,200,000,000 by Secretary Mellon, the sad fact is that actual revenue turned out to be $3,300,000,000—$900,000,000 less than the estimate—a cool billion of overestimating.

I recite the 1929 federal incident to clarify what happened at Washington in 1930 and 1931. . . .

Remember these simple facts: On Dec. 3, 1930, the Administration of President Hoover estimated that on the following June 30 the Government would have a total deficit of $180,000,000, but that during the following fiscal year—in other words, on June 30, 1932—it would have had a profit of $30,000,000, thus reducing the total deficit by June 30, 1932, to $150,000,000.

Now, my friends, I am going to give you a real shock. Instead of the estimated deficit of $150,000,000, the deficit on June 30, 1932, was $3,750,000,000.

No, I fear we cannot call this budget an estimate—nor even a fair gamble. I don't know what to call this kind of representation of that kind of fact, but the name certainly is not candor.

Heresies Come Home to Roost

Nineteen-thirty-one proved to be the worst year yet experienced in the depression. For my distinguished opponent it was the year when all his distinctive 1928 economic heresies seemed to come home to roost together.

Let us call the roll of them:

1. The loans to "backward and crippled countries," which he said would provide uninterrupted employment and industrial activity by expanding our export trade, no longer could be made.

2. Retaliation against the monstrous Grundy tariff, against which the best economic and industrial thought in the country had stood in almost unanimous protest and against which it once more protested within the past week, and which was to cure our agriculture and maintain our industry, had begun to strangle world trade, including our own.

3. Debtor nations (no longer sustained by our improvident loans and no longer able to export goods) were drained of gold for debts and, one by one, were forced to abandon specie payments.

4. As a direct result of all these influences, our export markets dried up, our commodity prices slumped and our domestic business was declining at a more rapid rate than business in some of the backward and crippled countries. Unemployment also began to rise here in even greater proportions than in Europe. To top this ruin of all these seductive 1928 theories (which were to bring the millennium of abolished poverty) came the complete collapse of the 1929 and 1930 administration fiscal policy.

Better to Face the Truth

The truth about the shattering effect of all these homing heresies began to leak out as the summer of 1931 advanced. It is my opinion that in the conduct of national finances, as in the conduct of corporation finances or family budgets, if things are not going as well as one had hoped, it is far better to face the truth than to try to hide it.

That is why it was far more harmful to the nation last autumn, and all through this year, to have the facts leak out than it would have been to have had them boldly and frankly disclosed to us when they were actually happening.

My friends, the result of such a combination of disquieting revelations was inevitable. The very basis of confidence in our economic and financial structure, both here and abroad, was impaired.

A fresh wave of liquidation ensued. Foreigners took gold back to their now shattered, "backward and crippled countries"—until a cool billion had been drawn from our reserves. It was the Stygian climax to the black business year of 1931. . . .

Balancing the Budget

The autumn of 1931 witnessed, then the complete wreckage of the administration program to that date—the collapse of its entire economic philosophy.

The convening of the Seventy-second Congress last December marked a new phase. The President appeared with his December, 1931, budget message. . . .

* * *

This Administration . . . said it was going to balance the budget. Then it said it was balancing the budget and, finally, it said it had balanced the budget and now, months later, it insists that, because it has balanced the budget, it has saved the Gibraltar of world stability and prevented the overthrow of our form of government. . . .

I now quote from the daily Treasury statement at the end of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, made three weeks ago, on Sept. 30, 1932:

"Excess of expenditures over receipts, $402,943,002."

For the corresponding quarter of last year the deficit was only $380,495,584, but at the end of the year it was $2,885,000,000.

There is, therefore, strong indication that we are in for another staggering deficit. . . .

Double Evil of Extravagance

Our federal extravagance and improvidence bears a double evil; first, our people and our business cannot carry its excessive burdens of taxation; second, our credit structure is impaired by the unorthodox federal financing made necessary by the unprecedented magnitude of these deficits.

The latter is the more technical, but, to my mind the more immediately dangerous evil, and, at the risk of being tedious to many of my audience, I want to ask their indulgence while I talk, for a moment, straight to our financiers.

Instead of financing the billion-dollar deficit of 1931 in the regular way, our Government simply absorbed that much of the lending capacity of banks, and, by so much impaired, the credit available for business.

In that year the amount of Government obligations held by our banks increased by a little more than $1,000,000,000.

You know as well as I do that this Administration's claims that it has provided credit for industry and agriculture by pouring credit into banks are not frank.

Commercial credit has continuously contracted and is contracting now. Most of this new government-created credit has been taken to finance the Government's continuing deficits.

The truth is that our banks are financing these stupendous deficits and that the burden is absorbing their resources.

Now how can we continue to countenance such a condition? . . .

Would it not be infinitely better to clear this whole subject of obscurity — to present the facts squarely to the Congress and the people of the United States and secure the one sound foundation of permanent economic recovery — a complete and honest balance of the federal budget?

In all earnestness, I leave the answer to your common sense and judgment.

Would Pledge Cabinet

I am no stranger to Washington. I knew it at first hand during the administrations of Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft. I served in Washington for 7½ years during the Wilson Administration.

I have some familiarity with the psychology of the administration of the National Government. More than that, I have conducted, for four years, the administrative and executive affairs and the policies of a State that has 13,000,000 inhabitants.

Now, I am going to disclose to you a definite personal conclusion which I adopted the day after I was nominated in Chicago. Here it is: Before any man enters my Cabinet he must give me a two-fold pledge of:

1. Absolute loyalty to the Democratic platform and especially to its economy plank.

2. Complete coöperation with me, looking to economy and reorganization in his department.

I regard reduction in federal spending as one of the most important issues of this campaign. In my opinion it is the most direct and effective contribution that government can make to business.

Opposes Paying Bonus

In accordance with this fundamental policy it is equally necessary to eliminate from federal budget-making during this emergency all new items, except such as relate to direct relief of unemployment.

As a part of this phase of the problem I note that former President Coolidge is reported as having said in a speech in New York City:

"An early and timely word from the Democratic candidate for President that he would reject the proposal to increase the national debt by $2,300,000,000 to pay a bonus would have been a great encouragement to business, reduced unemployment and guaranteed the integrity of the national credit. While he remained silent, economic recovery was measurably impeded."

That charge is baseless and absurd for the reason that last April my views on the subject were widely published and have been subsequently frequently quoted. I said:

"I do not see how, as a matter of practical business sense, a government running behind two billion dollars annually can consider the anticipation of bonus payment until it has a balanced budget, not only on paper but with a surplus of cash in the Treasury."

Views Unchanged

No one, for political purposes or otherwise, has the right in the absence of explicit statement from me to assume that my views have changed. They have not.

I have sought to make two things clear: first, that we can make savings by reorganization of existing departments, by eliminating functions, by abolishing many of the innumerable boards and commissions which over a long period of years have grown up as excrescences on the regular system. These savings can properly be made to total many hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

Secondly, I hope that it will not be necessary to increase the present scale of taxes, and I call definite attention to the fact that, as soon as the Democratic platform pledge is enacted into legislation modifying the Volstead Act, a source of new revenue amounting to several hundred millions of dollars a year will be made available toward the balancing of the budget.

I refer specifically to a federal tax on beer, which would be raised through the sale of beer in those states, and those states only, which, by state law, allow the sale of beer.

ROOT DEFENDS HOOVER AS WISE ADMINISTRATOR

Warns Against Reversal of Economic Gains If Opposition Wins

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Mr. Elihu Root, one of the foremost among the nation's elder statesmen, warned that failure to reëlect President Hoover "would be a serious misfortune for the people of this country" in a statement read over a nation-wide hookup from Republican national headquarters yesterday. The radiocast by proxy was made when Mr. Root found he would not be able to participate personally in the campaign.

Declaring that Mr. Hoover had worked out "the only practicable mode of relief—that by directing wealth he would recreate credit, and that credit would recreate business activity," Mr. Root asserted that to "swap horses in crossing" would "retard and set back—probably frustrate—the plans for restored business activity which Mr. Hoover has worked out and which have already shown their good effects in a multitude of ways."

He praised the "exceptional knowledge and insight, the noble courage and patience," with which the President had set about effecting his recovery program, and his choice of men of highest competency from all parts of the country to aid him.

"It is confidence in the working out of this plan, in the wisdom of the plan, and in the character of the men engaged upon it that has made the skies seem lighter for American industry and business," he said.

"The attitude of the Democratic Party toward the existing plan is an attitude of dissatisfaction and criticism. . . . The remedy favored by a great part of the Democratic Party is the easy but fatal remedy of inflation.

"Upon a change of government from one party to another, the ordinary working of human nature leads the incoming party to disapprove and belittle the unfinished projects of its defeated adversary. If Mr. Hoover is not reëlected, we may expect a practical abandonment of the plans devised by him for our relief and already in effect, while business will await some new plan as yet unformulated."

Simultaneously the President's canvass for reëlection received the indorsement of Mr. Lammont du Pont president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, Del. Mr. du Pont said he found the candidates of the two major parties analogous in so far as their stand on the economic situation and prohibition was concerned, but declared that the Republicans were to be credited with the more constructive view, both on these two problems of "outstanding difficulty" as well as on those less difficult of satisfactory solution.

Meanwhile, requests for addresses by President Hoover in other eastern centers than New York City—the present choice for the closing rally of his campaign—are urgently before Republican leaders at eastern headquarters here today. Boston, Philadelphia and Newark are chief among the cities calling for the President's appearance in this territory.

The possibility of another public appearance by Mr. Calvin Coolidge in support of the Hoover-Curtis ticket is seen in urgent invitations to the one-time President to speak at Chicago and to make at least one more nation-wide radiocast.

Donovan Takes Shot at Roosevelt

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20 (AP)—Col. William J. Donovan, Republican gubernatorial candidate, pushed on toward the Canadian border today in his drive for votes.

Last night, in a speech here, he called Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt a "fakir," denied his profession of friendship for him, denied his charge that he was aligned with power interests and accused him of dragging out the power issue "to walk it as a specter through the land." Governor Roosevelt, he said, "holds out his right hand and socks you with his left."

On the power issue Colonel Donovan recalled that he served as counsel to a commission appointed by Roosevelt.

"We worked for nine months," he said, "and did a thorough conscientious job. I made a report to that committee and some of the things I recommended were accepted, and a whole lot more were rejected. If Governor Roosevelt had really been concerned with improving the regulation of utilities in this state, he would have taken that report and tried to make something of it, but instead of that I don't believe he ever read the report. If he had he would not have dared to make the statement he made last night."

Federal Staff Barred From Political Rôles

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—The growing conviction here that government employees, whether on the civil service rolls or not, should remain aloof from political campaign activities resulted yesterday in the adoption by the Federal Power Commission of a resolution forbidding such activities to all members of staff.

Occasion for the resolution was objection to the temporary activities of Mr. Joseph R. McCuen, secretary to the commission, with the Republican National Committee in New York. Mr. McCuen was on a furlough. Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D.) of Montana called the situation to the attention of Mr. George Otis Smith, chairman, in a letter suggesting that the political work for the secretary might properly merit an indefinite extension of his leave of absence.

The incident brings the question of political activities on the part of federal employees to the fore for the second time during the present campaign. It was first raised in a more acute form in the preconvention phase when postmasters were vigorously urged by Mr. Warren I. Glover, Assistant Postmaster-General, to "get out on the firing line" for President Hoover.

It was later explained that Mr. Glover was speaking only to postmasters who held their positions by appointment and not to those in the civil service and was therefore not advocating any violation of the civil service act. Although there is no law forbidding political activities to non-civil service employees, it has come to be looked upon as out of keeping with the proper activities of a servant of the public.

Plasterers Urge Lower Wage Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Lower wage scales for the building trades were advocated in a resolution passed at the closing session of the convention of Contracting Plasterers' International Association held here recently. This resolution referred particularly to the situation in United States, where, according to President Oscar A. Reum of Chicago, there could be no successful program of widespread home ownership with wage scales of $15 a day, as it was in boom times.

The rotating system for workmen as an aid to unemployment was considered. Contractors were in favor of the system wherever possible to combat unemployment, although it is one-tenth dearer than general labor costs.

In his presidential address at the opening of the convention, Mr. Reum expressed the opinion that the era of speculative construction has ended, and that good workmanship and responsible contractors will once more be to the fore, to the benefit of the public. The most certain way of putting the industry back on a paying basis is to adhere to sound construction methods, and to do away with the speculative builder, he said.

CAMPAIGN COSTS OF REPUBLICANS HALVED IN 1932

Rumors of Swollen Fund Bring Prompt Denials From Headquarters

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—Rumors that the Republican presidential campaign is being financed from a huge campaign fund lavishly expended are met with a showing quite the contrary at Republican national headquarters here. Spending has been cut far below what is customary for the Republicans and economies hitherto unknown have been carried through and the total cost of the campaign, it is stated, will be less than for a great many years.

The expense of this presidential campaign will be half of that four years ago, it appears. Exclusive of the state campaigns, the Republican National Committee spent about $4,000,000 on the presidential election of 1928, it is estimated. The committee expects to spend not more than half that amount this year, and perhaps considerably less.

While a rumor has been wisely distributed that the Republicans were planning to lay out $2,500,000 on radio alone, this sum, it is pointed out, is a good deal more than the Republicans expect to disburse on their entire presidential campaign.

The rate of expenditure up to a few days ago was only one-third of the rate of spending in 1928. The last month of a campaign always calls for increased effort and outlay, but the lid is being held down, and the customary jump in the bills is not thought likely to put costs above 50 per cent for the final period four years ago.

Efforts to prevent waste have been made since the opening of the campaign headquarters last summer, when Mr. J. R. Nutt, the national treasurer, declared that the times called for less spending. Now when the campaign is at its peak, and despite the excitement of the last weeks, new places to lop off expense are being hunted for.

The radio expense will not be more than that of four years ago, it is said. Mr. Henry J. Allen, director of Republican publicity, reported this week it would run about $250,000.

In past campaigns it has been customary to give a liberal appropriation for educational purposes to many men who are leaders in their fields, such as among the farmers, the foreign-born, etc., and tell them to go out and do their particular job. This type of spending has been dropped.

The speakers' bureau has been sharply held down. While the number of speakers is greater than heretofore, the number of those receiving salary or honorarium is much less than in any campaign since 1912. Publicity expenses have been cut likewise. It will not run more than half what was given it in 1928, according to the present rate.

Administration and the different divisions at headquarters all show reductions on the same scale. The single exception besides radio occurs in the finance division. This is the department devoted to raising the funds. While it has had the help of some volunteer workers, its cost of operation is the same as four years ago. Money is harder to get and it takes more effort, it is said.

UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER

Underwood Elliott Fisher Company had September quarter net loss of $305,812, compared with loss of $103,753 a year ago. For the nine months net loss was $451,499, compared with profit of $995,712 in the like 1931 period.

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What Will Happen to Them When Congress Meets Is Question

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—With many Republican insurgents now supporting the candidacy of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, one of the major questions confronting Congress when it reassembles for its short session seven weeks hence will be the chairmanship of committees held by these men.

Some of the most important committees in the Senate are involved, including Foreign Relations, and the Interstate Commerce Committees. At present these committees, numbering half a dozen, have Progressives at their head.

The Senate is nominally under the control of Republicans, and the Progressives are nominally Republicans, too. But Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. (R.) of Wisconsin has just come out for Roosevelt; Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska is conducting a nation-wide tour for him; Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R.) of California has done everything but declare himself for Roosevelt, and so on down the list.

The question arises whether these Progressives can be considered "Republicans" any more in fact. The question is a lively one if the Republicans keep control of the Senate. It becomes even more complicated if the Democrats win control.

Control of the Senate has been in the balance for the past two years. The Republicans, with the aid of Progressives, managed to organize the chamber finally, by one vote—the vote coming from Senator Henry Shipstead of Minnesota, who is neither a Republican or a Democrat, but a member of the Farmer-Labor Party.

Bright for Democrats

Today, only a third of the Senate is up for reëlection. A majority of these elections for a six-year term come in areas that are normally Democratic, but that went Republican in the Coolidge boom era of 1926 that preceded the still bigger Hoover wave in 1928.

The prospect therefore is that Democrats will now make gains by winning back some of this territory. In addition, the Governor of Colorado has already appointed Mr. Walter Walker, a Democrat, to succeed Senator Charles W. Waterman (R.), deceased. This is the gain of one Democratic vote already. The prospect is very definitely, then, for a Democratic Senate, whatever the electorate does in the 1932 presidential race.

The question is, how will the Democrats treat the insurgents, who now head six or seven important committees, in the event that they organize the Senate? The following list gives the names of the committees, the present Progressive chairmen and the Democrats who will normally succeed them, provided Democrats organize the chamber:

Foreign Relations — William E. Borah, Idaho; Claude A. Swanson (D.), Virginia.

Interstate Commerce—James Couzens, Michigan; Ellison D. Smith, South Carolina.

Commerce — Hiram W. Johnson, California; Duncan U. Fletcher, Florida.

Judiciary—George W. Norris, Nebraska; Thomas J. Walsh, Montana.

Manufactures—Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin; Burton K. Wheeler, Montana.

Public Lands — Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota; Key Pittman, Nevada.

Indian Affairs—Lynn J. Frazier, North Dakota; Henry F. Ashurst, Arizona.

Expect Several Changes

Committee chairmanships are usually distributed on the basis of seniority, but in some cases the ranking minority member does not take the post when the control is overturned. For example, the ranking Democrat in the Judiciary Committee is now Mr. Ashurst, but Mr. Walsh has made himself an outstanding authority on the law, and in addition, Mr. Ashurst has two other committees to choose from on the basis of seniority of service, so that it is likely that Mr. Walsh would get the post.

The status of Mr. Norris offers a striking instance. No one seems to be quite sure whether Mr. Norris is a Republican or a Democrat. He subscribes himself a Republican, but he went out and campaigned actively for Mr. Alfred E. Smith in 1928, and he is making the same kind of campaign today for Governor Roosevelt. Governor Roosevelt is under great political obligation to him and gave him a personal eulogy at McCook, Neb., Senator Norris's home, to which Governor Roosevelt journeyed for the purpose.

Would Have No Voice

But in organizing the Senate, Governor Roosevelt would have no voice—even supposing he should win the Presidency. The same problem would arise just as strongly if President Hoover were reëlected and the Democrats won the Senate. The question will rise for the progressives in either case, whether they will continue to remain within the "Republican" fold or go the whole way and become Democrats?

The test will come when the two parties go into caucus, and then bring out their rival organizations for a vote. If ever Mr. Norris votes for the Democratic set-up he may finally find himself in the Democratic line-up. A good many conservative Republicans would be relieved to find him there. However, the general impression is that the Progressives will offer their own line-up, and support a Progressive candidate for the Speaker pro tem, as they did last year.

In that case, Democrats are likely to make a clean sweep of them, and thereby oust the very group which has aided the Democratic candidate for President largely in the West.

Roosevelt Utterance On Bonus Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)

with the Roosevelt speech, "if I can hold it back till then."

Mr. Mills did not leave any doubt as to his immediate reaction to the bonus utterance of Governor Roosevelt.

"He did not meet the issue," he said. "We do not know yet how he stands on the question at stake: whether he favors full cash payment for the adjusted service certificates at cost of $2,300,000,000 to the treasury prior to the date of legal payment in 1945, Governor Roosevelt does not answer this question.

Another Mystery Story

"He says he is against payment if the Treasury cannot afford it; but we do not know whether he will consider the Treasury can afford it, next year, next month, or next week.

"Governor Roosevelt's statement on the bonus is like his speech on agriculture at Topeka. It is another mystery story."

In his Topeka farm speech, Governor Roosevelt cited in some detail the general qualifications which a satisfactory farm relief program should have, but failed to go on and offer a farm program of his own. Some newspaper correspondents traveling with the candidate read the advance text of the speech several times, singly and in groups, before coming to the regretful conclusion that it did not offer a specific farm plan.

Republican comment today was that Governor Roosevelt had been purposely vague in his statement. The utterance was deliberately calculated, it was charged, to leave the big veteran vote uncertain as to Governor Roosevelt's final stand.

Governor's Press Critical

The Scripps-Howard papers, generally sympathetic to Governor Roosevelt, are not satisfied with his guarded bonus utterance.

"The public expected more, and, with the election less than three weeks away, had a right to expect more," they state.

Meanwhile the tentative itinerary for President Hoover's trip to Detroit, calling for 13 stops en route was issued here. He will leave here Friday night. The stops scheduled are Charleston, Huntington and Kenova, all in West Virginia, and Ironton, Portsmouth, Waverly, Chillicothe, Circleville, Columbus, Delaware, Marion, Fostoria and Toledo, in Ohio.

Back-platform talks will be made at all these places except possibly Charleston, where a half-hour wait may permit the President to leave the train for a brief speech.

School Aids Hoover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—So that voters may become thoroughly familiar with President Hoover's record of leadership and achievement, the Santa Clara County Hoover-for-President Club has established a school of instruction for campaign workers. Representative Arthur M. Free (R.) of California, State Senator Sanborn Young and other political leaders familiar with the problems with which the Administration has been confronted, and how they have been met, are serving as instructors.

Roosevelt Proved To Be Legionnaire

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Officials of the hall of records of the New York department of the American Legion said yesterday that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt is a member of three Legion posts in this State.

Representative Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota, in a letter released last night through the Republican National Committee, challenged a statement by the Democratic candidate for President that "I am a Legionnaire." The Governor's statement was contained in a letter to a veteran in Hartford, Conn., who had asked Mr. Roosevelt's stand on the bonus.

The New York headquarters of the Legion listed the posts to which Mr. Roosevelt belongs as follows: Fort Orange Post No. 30, Albany; Montgomery Post No. 429, Rhinebeck; Lafayette Post No. 37, Poughkeepsie.

ATTEMPT MADE TO STAB BETHLEN

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Oct. 20 (AP)—An attempt to assassinate Count Stephen Bethlen, former premier, was made in a law court yesterday. Count Bethlen resigned as head of the ministry Aug. 19, after 10 years service. He was succeeded by Count Julius Karolyi.

The would-be assassin, Louis Eskudt, private secretary to the former Minister of Agriculture, was reported as desiring to satisfy a private grudge. Count Bethlen was the dean of government heads in Europe before his resignation and was credited with much of the rehabilitation which repaired the wreckage of the World War in Hungary.

LANCASTER HONORS WOMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANCASTER—For the first time in its centuries-long history the freedom of the borough of Lancaster has been conferred upon a woman, Lady Ashton, widow of Lord Ashton, who was prominent in the business and political life of the city for many years. The freedom of Lancaster is a carefully guarded honor that is bestowed only on rare occasions. In the last 50 years not more than half a dozen men have received this distinction.

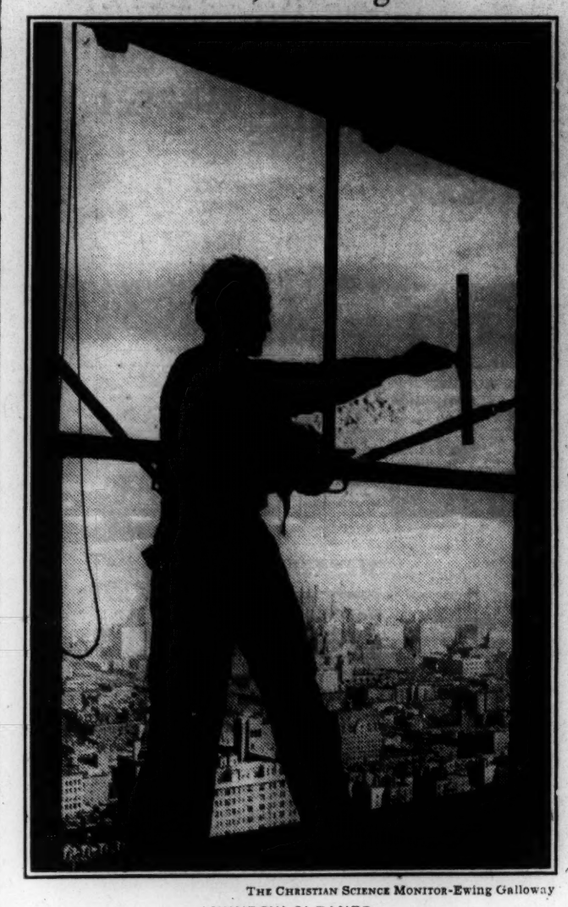
PARIS BECOMES ACCOUNTING CENTER

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Paris has become the accounting center of the American foreign service in six European countries. An office recently established here centralizes the diplomatic disbursals of the State Department in 40 posts of France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Switzerland and Belgium.

The new office, with headquarters adjoining the Embassy here, already handles about $1,000,000 annually in salaries and nearly as much in receipts. When other diplomatic bases are included in its field, as is contemplated, it is estimated that the saving to the United States Government should amount to something like $250,000 a year.

Outside, Looking In!



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Ewing Galloway

WINDOW CLEANER

Outside Any Skyscraper in Any Large City.

BAKER TO HEAD PACIFIC GROUP'S AMERICAN UNIT

Greene Goes to Wales as Wilson Professor of International Politics

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet, has been named chairman of the American council of the American Institute of Pacific Relations, succeeding Mr. Jerome D. Greene, newly appointed Woodrow Wilson professor of international politics at the University College of Wales.

"The preservation and strengthening of the peace machinery of the world depends upon a sympathetic understanding of the problems which nations face as they are urged by the tyranny of economic necessity to seek means of self-preservation and development," Mr. Baker said in accepting the appointment.

"If we are going to prevent disastrous conflicts of national interest, there must be a dispassionate and scientific effort to seek out and conciliate disagreements long before they have become the basis of passionate feeling. The institute has this object and pursues this policy with regard to all the great nations bordering on the Pacific. Fortunately, America's relations to Japan and China and the other Pacific countries are all relations of traditional friendship and understanding."

Mr. Greene will retain his post as international chairman of the American Institute of Pacific Relations. He will leave here at once for Europe and has already begun the duties of the professorship, but will not start teaching until next January. The duties of the post are to give a short course of public lectures and to direct studies in international politics during one term of 10 weeks. The remainder of the professor's time is available for independent study, writing and travel devoted to the objects for which the chair was founded.

Mr. Greene was born in Japan, his father, the Rev. D. Crosby Greene, having founded the first mission of the American Board in that country in 1869. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1896, and was associated with Mr. John D. Rockefeller in the management of his business and philanthropic interests for many years until he resigned in 1917 to join the banking house of Lee, Higginson & Co.

In 1901 Mr. Greene became secretary to the president of Harvard College until 1905, when he accepted the position of secretary to the corporation. In 1911 he became an overseer, serving until 1913 and again from 1917 to 1923.

The Wilson chair was founded in 1922 in memory of students of University College of Wales, who were sacrificed in the World War.

CANADIAN EDITOR IS OPTIMISTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The prairie provinces are turning to mixed farming to combat the low prices and short crops of the past three years, said Mr. M. E. Nichols, managing director and editor of the Winnipeg Tribune, and president of the Canadian Press, at a meeting here of directors of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association.

Confidence in better times to come has been shown continually throughout the West in recent years of stress, Mr. Nichols continued. Last year Saskatchewan had 67,000 on relief, and food and water were so scarce for cattle that they were killed or sent north. This year, he believes, there will not be more than 7000 on relief, and fodder is also abundant.

CITIES SERVICE EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Cities Service Company reports for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 net earnings, after expenses, interest and discount on debentures and preferred dividends of $14,840,682, compared with $19,280,605 for the preceding 12 months. For September the company reported net earnings, after the above charges of $322,235, compared with $715,241 in September, 1931.

SMITH ROUNDS OUT PROGRAM FOR TAMMANY

Calls for Complete Democratic Victory at Old-Time 'Tiger' Rally

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Tammany Hall's pink brick façade in East Seventeenth Street glowed with flares and torches last night when the Braves and the cohorts crowded the Wigwam to hear Mr. Alfred E. Smith call for "a complete Democratic victory" on Nov. 8.

Mr. Smith was heard over a nation-wide network, along with Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, candidate for reëlection; Col. Herbert H. Lehman, gubernatorial nominee, and Surrogate John P. O'Brien, Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York City.

The 1928 Democratic standard bearer confined his speech to a prediction of victory for his party, saying that he was "speaking for the rank and file" when he forecast the strong efforts that would be made in New York City for the success of the Roosevelt-Garner ticket. He was reserving discussion of national issues for next Monday night, he said, when he will speak over a nation-wide network from Newark, N. J.

"And plus that," he added, "I'll be speaking in New York at the end of the campaign, after I have heard all the Republicans."

Mr. Smith did, however, touch on prohibition, assuring his audience of the imminence of change in the dry laws if the Democrats had a majority in the next Congress. He declared that the reëlection of his old associate, Senator Wagner, was "an absolute necessity," but his praise of the latter's efforts to relieve unemployment did not get its full measure of applause until he stressed that, in the event the party gained control of both houses of Congress, the first order of business would be Senator Wagner's resolution calling for immediate repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The meeting was the annual Tammany ratification meeting with which the Wigwam always launches its campaigns, and the entire state and city tickets were presented with encomiums and acclaimed to the tune of campaign songs and band music.

On the platform with the speakers sat the Tammany leader, Mr. John F. Curry, whose chieftainship is in the balance this year and who, for this reason, is determined to roll up a record plurality on Nov. 8. There were firecrackers, flags, floodlights, and a packed house to attest that, if the Curry leadership had to sacrifice the "vindication" campaign of Mr. James J. Walker to public opinion and was beset with retrenchment and investigation troubles, it still had a firm grip on the machine and had no intention of relaxing it.

Surrogate O'Brien was introduced as the "next Mayor of New York." He declared his qualifications for this office were of the best, kept clear of the subject of government economies, and called for the support and sympathy of city employees whom Tammany is guarding against pay cuts in the 1933 budget by the expedient of a temporary abandonment of the 5-cent fare issue.

Criticism of the Republican platform stand on prohibition featured the speeches of Senator Wagner and Colonel Lehman, both of whom declared for outright repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and pending this, prompt modification of the Volstead Act to permit traffic in light wines and beer.

The rally put the Democratic gubernatorial campaign in full swing, and today the full slate of nominees is on the stump up-state, where the Republican candidate for Governor, Col. William J. Donovan, has been campaigning for two weeks in the G. O. P. drive to win back the lost areas of the 1930 Democratic landslide.

MANY DOGS ENTERED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Dogs numbering 2532 were entered in this year's Kennel Club Show here. The strongest breeds were cocker spaniels, fox terriers, Irish setters, Sealyhams, Cairns, Pekingese, and dachshunds. Entries in the show made a high record for the London event.

MILLS RIDDLES GARNER RECORD FOR ECONOMIES

Says Public Confidence Shattered by Weak House Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20—In the most detailed and pungent attack yet leveled at the so-called "pork barrel" leadership of the Democratic House of Representatives in the present campaign, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, here last night reviewed the legislative record of Speaker John N. Garner, candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. Mills described as a "fairy tale" the assertion of Mr. Garner in his Friday speech that the Democrats in the House were willing to balance the budget, but were frustrated by the Administration. Mr. Garner's charge that the Treasury had attemped to conceal the deficit he described as "fantastic," adding that "a deficit has no more chance of being concealed than a gold fish in a glass bowl."

On the contrary, Mr. Mills said, the confidence of the nation was terribly shaken by the collapse of leadership in the Democratic House, and this confidence was not restored till the House "went home."

Mr. Garner's address advocating a balanced budget, Mr. Mills declared, "was delivered after the battle was over," and "after the house had been burned down."

Horse of Another Color

Mr. Mills recalled that Speaker Garner had forced through his "great pork barrel measure," with its 60 closely printed pages of post offices involving unjustifiable expenditure of $1,200,000,000, with a special rule limiting debate, but the great revenue measure involving the effort to balance the budget had neither the protection of a cloture rule nor of a party caucus.

Mr. Mills delivered his speech with characteristic gleeful truculence. He summed up his own views of the Democratic House record simply as "the worst ever made."

"They passed a bill," he said, "to start the printing presses going; one directing the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board to manipulate prices; another guaranteeing bank deposits; another putting the Federal Government into the commercial banking business.

"They refused to cooperate in a program of economy. They tore their own revenue bill to shreds. They passed measures which would have undermined the credit of the Government, upon which the whole edifice of reconstruction was being erected.

"They would now have you believe that they are sound, conservative, and that under their management the government finance will be in safe hands. But the record tells a very different story.

"Today the national credit stands on a firm foundation; the integrity of the dollar has been made secure, our banking and credit structure has been saved from the devastating effects of panic and fear.

"If you would trace the measures and action which have brought about these results, turn not to the program of the Democratic House of Representatives but to the initiative, the resourcefulness and the leadership of the President of the United States, who throughout the long and trying months of this doubtful struggle fought the battle of sound finance and of sound currency, and, with the help of the right thinking men of both parties, achieved the victory which brought security to the nation."

Borah Urges Issue Of $5,000,000,000 In Additional Money

SHELLEY, Idaho, Oct. 20 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah told an audience at a "potato day" celebration here yesterday that the Government would be justified in issuing $5,000,000,000 additional currency.

"I don't care what they call it, I am for more money," he said. "They can call it inflation; I call it common sense."

With money in hiding and credit withdrawn, Senator Borah said, the farmer cannot market his crop. He declared the issuance of more money was not inflation, but "reflation," which he described as putting the wealth back on a proper basis.

Saying the American farmer is under a load of $25,000,000,000 to $30,000,000,000 debt, the Senator declared the "country never can come back until the farmer is out of debt and he never can get out of debt under present conditions."

He urged that finance companies, insurance companies and banks be brought into agreement to refinance farm mortgages.

Borah Defines Attitude

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, Oct. 20 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah said here last night he is advocating what he believes to be Republicanism, whether President Hoover agrees with him or not. The statement was made in answer to a question from a member of an audience at a small gathering of Republicans regarding his stand on the President.

Favors Free Philippines

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, Oct. 20 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah, Idaho Republican, advocated independence for the Philippines as soon as possible, in an address here last night. He stated his position in reply to a question from a member of the audience.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee declared his belief that Japan is not concerned in Philippine domination, because "Japan is facing in the other direction."

STUDENTS GUESTS OF SPAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Thirty students of art and archæology at the University of Paris were the guests recently of the Spanish and Portuguese Governments in Madrid and Lisbon. In the interests of intellectual coöperation between the three nations, the students' expenses during their stay in the two capitals were paid by the respective governments.

VOTE SLACKERS HELD TO BLAME FOR RACKETEER

Some Means Chicago Man Says Must Be Found for Decent Ballot

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—Mr. Gordon L. Hostetter, manager of the Employers' Association of Chicago, in a speech before the City Club, emphasized that some means of activating the dormant "decent vote" must be found, if the régime of crime in politics and business is to be ended.

Mr. Hostetter mentioned a number of candidates in recent elections whom he considered men of honor and integrity, but who were defeated in each instance by a few hundred votes, yet from 20,000 to several hundred thousand registered voters remained away from the polls.

Statistics showing that certain types of crime have displayed small decreases were explained by Mr. Hostetter with the statement that the set-up of crime dictatorship has been more perfectly organized, eliminating inter-faction conflict. He cited figures to show that other types of crime have increased to such proportions that it is becoming prohibitive and even impossible to get insurance against them.

"Crime forces no longer take orders," he said, "they command. Some business men are stupid enough to believe this is not so, because the influence is removed from them by one, two or three agencies. Others accept the situation as being necessary to their continuance in business. Some recognize it as a method of controlling competition, while still others accept it in the despairing philosophy of 'what's the use?'"

Mr. Hostetter mentioned a number of civic organizations which have been studying crime conditions and attempting to bring the criminals to justice. In spite of them, he said, organized crime has gone on intrenching itself under our very noses.

He asserted that it was necessary to get away from the idea that politics are rotten and therefore must be shunned. Politics are rotten, he said, because citizens have been content to delegate civic responsibility to professional politicians, who for their own gain have corrupted their offices and "by their treason to the people have given us this heritage of crime."

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Somebody told someone else and someone else told you. You tried it—and now you're telling others.

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Women Can Save Prohibition, It Is Declared, If They Vote

Need Only to Work as Hard to Maintain Eighteenth Amendment, It Is Pointed Out, as They Did to Achieve It to Assure Continuance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20—The women of the United States, by rallying to support the dry law as ardently as they marshaled their forces behind the issue during the campaign to outlaw alcoholic beverages, can make prohibition a permanent policy of government in this country and encourage a sentiment of increasing loyalty and obedience to it, according to Mrs. Ida B. Sammis Woodruff, whose efforts were largely responsible for New York State's ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Since women got the vote," she says, "they have awakened considerably to realize their importance in government; but a very large number of them are not yet nearly as alert to its possibilities as they should be.

"Many women still stay at home to do up sweet pickles or occupy themselves with other family affairs on election day and forget their duties at the polls. Inertia is the worst enemy we have in the cause of good government. Every election day, I go to the polls and vote early in the morning before I even have breakfast.

"The subtle and far-reaching propaganda that is being carried on against prohibition in connection with the presidential campaign should stir women as perhaps nothing else could. But they must translate their emotion into action. I am confident that the women of the country, as a whole, are strongly in favor of the dry law. They must support it at the polls and make sure that a large majority of dry representatives and senators is maintained in Congress.

Women Mainly Dry

"It is a pity that a small number of women are working openly for repeal. Those women have not had the experience with liquor that the old temperance workers had. They do not understand the situation or the issues which it involves. The liquor interests have always been the most sinister influence in American politics. But the liquor interests now are reckoning without the votes of a large majority of women."

Recalling the strenuous campaigns which preceded adoption and ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment, Mrs. Woodruff declared that the drys must meet the present situation with the zeal and resourcefulness they showed then. She was swept into the woman suffrage movement, she said, by her indignation against the outrages perpetrated by the liquor interests and when she became convinced that the conditions would never be changed until women had their say at the polls.

Mrs. Woodruff was elected to the State Assembly in 1918, the first year that women were eligible to that office. She ran on both the Republican and Prohibition tickets, becoming a candidate on the issue of ratification. She had the privilege of being the only woman in New York State who voted for ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Many people who are advocating a change in the prohibition law have either forgotten conditions that existed before the Eighteenth Amendment became effective, or else they never knew them," Mrs. Woodruff said. "I remember them vividly. In my native town of Huntington, in Suffolk County, there were 42 places where liquor was sold in a population of about 10,000. The political organizations and the wet organizations worked together. The liquor interests violated flagrantly the legal restrictions against the sale of alcoholic beverages. They sold liquor even to minors.

Women Decide to Organize

"The church women worked as hard as they could against the traffic. At last, on election day in 1910, an opportunity to vote on a local option law was presented at the polls. While the men voted, many hundred women held an all-day prayer meeting in a large church in the neighborhood. The church was crowded and there were not nearly enough seats to accommodate the women.

"On my way home from the meeting, I heard a group of men at the corner talking about the meeting the women had held. They seemed amused at it. 'Those women have been praying for the saloons to be closed,' one man said. 'The saloons will never be closed.' When the result of the voting became known, we found that in that large community there were just 60 votes cast against the saloons.

"This awakened me to see that we must give women the power of the vote. I did not know at that time who the president of the woman suffrage group was in my state. I had never dreamed of working for suffrage. But I got in touch with the suffrage leaders and soon after organized the first women suffrage club in Suffolk County.

"When women won the vote in New York State in 1917, I inquired of Republican leaders in Suffolk County whether they would not nominate another candidate to represent us in the State Assembly in place of Mr. Henry A. Murphy, who had for five years been chairman of the powerful excise committee of the Assembly to which all temperance legislation was referred.

Backed by the Wets

"Mr. Murphy was a wet; he was backed not only by the Suffolk County Republican Committee but also by the state and national wet organizations. I hoped that the leaders would realize that a large body of new voters who disapproved of Mr. Murphy's record in the Legislature had been added to the electorate. But I was told that there was no likelihood that he would be replaced and very soon he announced his candidacy.

"Under no consideration would I have become a candidate if there had been a man willing to undertake the task who had the confidence of the people and the necessary strength to win in a contest with Mr. Murphy. However, at the urgent request of many people in the district, I pledged myself to become their candidate in the interest of good government. I became a candidate on the issue of ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment. I ran on both the Republican and Prohibition tickets.

"There we were preparing to wage an election campaign without any funds, and in opposition to the strongly entrenched political powers of the district. We had practically no money, but we had a great deal of zeal and energy. I had a leaflet prepared, setting forth my reasons for becoming a candidate for the State Assembly. This leaflet was distributed to every enrolled Republican voter in the district. There was an epidemic in the community at that time, and we were not allowed to hold any meetings. The Republican "regulars" were laughing at us quietly on the side.

"But I had become thoroughly acquainted with the district during the six years that I had campaigned for suffrage. I had organized with leaders in each township and in each election district, with five to ten women workers in each election district. I sat down to the telephone and called these leaders, asking them to get in touch with their lieutenants and to push the work. We were confident that by uniting our efforts we could break the combination between the liquor interests and politics.

Women Made It Possible

"With the support of 14,700 women in the district, I won in the primary about two to one. We could not have won that victory without the direct primary, and I could not have beaten Mr. Murphy in a general election. It was the devoted work of the women that made my election possible. On election day, I carried every town in the district.

"When I arrived in Albany, I found there was still a long road ahead if New York State was to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment. There were only 56 assemblymen who were willing to vote for ratification. We had to have at least 76. Many political leaders declared confidently that New York State would never ratify.

"We had to go after those men one by one. I never worked so hard in my life as I did to get the Eighteenth Amendment ratified. Those men had a million reasons to give against ratification. We decided the way to go about it was to get to the source of their opposition. I wrote back to the women in their constituencies to hunt out the facts for me and I found that in every case the opposition of those assemblymen was the result of the work of the liquor interests. The liquor interests had told them that, unless they voted against ratification, they would be defeated at the next election.

"Then I wrote to the women in their districts again and got them to marshal their forces behind the issue. The women wrote letters to their assemblymen and the letter carriers would bring them in by the bushel basket. I got the figures of the number of women in the various districts and told the assemblymen that the women were hoping for ratification and were watching the vote closely.

"For years, men had been believing the comfortable doctrine that women would just duplicate their husbands' votes. This situation was developing in a way they had not expected. But we had an uphill road to travel. After some assemblymen agreed to vote with us, frequently the wets would get after them again and persuade them to change.

"It was not until after the Republican caucus that we knew we would have votes enough to ratify."

Cite Influence in New York

Discussing the potentialities of women's votes when mobilized behind a candidate whose policies they approved, Mrs. Woodruff declared that the Republican Party in New York State had had several impressive examples in the past few years of what it meant to nominate candidates who run counter to women's views.

"In 1918, we had a Republican Governor and two Republican United States Senators," she continued. "Since 1918, the year in which women first voted, but one Republican Governor has been elected and both Republican United States Senators have been retired to private life.

"Mr. Nathan L. Miller, the Republican Governor, announced his intention to advocate the repeal of the entire direct primary law, if re-elected. The women believed the direct primary to be a potential, effective weapon against boss rule. They regarded the Governor's announcement as a challenge. Governor Miller lost the election by 385,937 votes.

"Republican leaders have apparently failed to realize that a Republican Governor and Republican United States Senators cannot be elected except with the support of the women voters as well as the men voters. They seem to fail wholly to realize that the rank and file of Republican women are unalterably dry, and that they cannot be budged a hair's breadth from that position; that no party plea of 'regularity' can bind the conscience of this great group of Republican voters.

"Following the defeat of Governor Miller, the organization has, at each election, put forward a candidate for Governor whose views on prohibition have been unsatisfactory to Republican women and who has, therefore, failed to win their undivided support.

"As a result, Governor Roosevelt won the last election by a majority of 725,000 votes. Never before did any candidate for Governor have such a majority. And he won it because 1,059,288 Republicans who voted for Ottinger in 1928 refused to vote for Mr. Charles H. Tuttle, who had raised on his banner 'the skull and cross-bones of an outlawed liquor traffic.' If those Republicans who voted for Ottinger in 1928 had voted for Tuttle in 1930, Roosevelt would have been defeated by 334,287 votes."

Negro Reaps Rich Reward Because of Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The law which stopped the sale of liquor was of the greatest benefit to the southern Negro, since he received his freedom from slavery, says Dr. John W. Goodgame, for 25 years pastor of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, Negro, here. In his own experience in going into the homes of his members, he finds the Negro owns his own home, has modern conveniences, and is educating his children as was never dreamed of in the days of the saloon.

"In the old days residents of the small towns trembled to see Saturday night come," said Dr. Goodgame. "Saloons catered specially to Negroes who could easily be induced to spend their money in drinking and gambling. Fighting and shooting usually followed. White women dared not go out alone on Saturday nights. Most of the villages were without adequate police protection, so that little was done to preserve peace and order. But all this has been changed now. Saturday night after 9 o'clock is as quiet as any other night.

"Statistics now show that colored people are giving more money for church and missionary work per capita than ever before. There is to be found in Negro settlements none of the dingy squalor of densely populated areas. The Negro has many of the comforts enjoyed by his white friends, including electric lights, gas, radios and automobiles. He is moved by a desire to save and many of my own church members still have bank accounts after years of depression."

Presbyterians Reaffirm Stand For Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 20—As spokesman for its communicant membership of 137,249, the Presbyterian synod of New Jersey reaffirmed its opposition to the repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment and all enforcement laws at the concluding session of its 110th annual meeting here today.

"Inasmuch as there is widespread deceptive propaganda and agitation for the re-legalizing of the liquor traffic, and recognizing the danger to our religious objectives and to the moral and social welfare of our country," the resolution says, "we, therefore, reaffirm the long-time testimony of our synod and general assembly against the liquor habit and traffic.

"We are unalterably opposed to the repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment and of all enforcement laws and we heartily approve the retention of the Hobart Enforcement Act of our own State.

"We recommend and urge our pastors and people to counteract this propaganda by united prayer and instruction and the exercising of our citizenship at the ballot box. We also recommend the observance of Law Enforcement Sunday, Oct. 30, and the day of United Prayer, Nov. 6."

CANADIAN ALUMINUM PLANT ADDS WORKERS

ARVIDA, Que., Oct. 20 (AP)—Expansion of aluminum exports has made it possible for the Aluminum Company of Canada to hire another 100 men for its operations here and at Port Alfred, Que., it was announced yesterday. The announcement came as the second shipment of Caucasian crude oil which the Russian Government is trading for aluminum was nearing Montreal.

By means of a three-cornered transaction the oil is delivered to the Lasalle Petroleum Refinery, Montreal, and the purchase price credited to the aluminum company to pay for shipments of aluminum to Russia. The Soviet aluminum orders aggregate about $1,000,000. Since July the aluminum company has taken on 300 men at its plants.

Manchurian Girl Leads Youth of World in Art

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20 (AP)—T. Matsuda of the Hogoromo Girls' High School in Dairen, Manchuria, Tuesday was awarded the gold medal of the World Fellowship Congress for the best work of a youthful artist in the international exhibit at the De Young Memorial Museum here.

The 100 best exhibits will be taken to Omaha for display Oct. 27 to 29 during the Nebraska state teachers' convention. The exhibit later will be divided into sections for simultaneous exhibition in other cities and abroad.

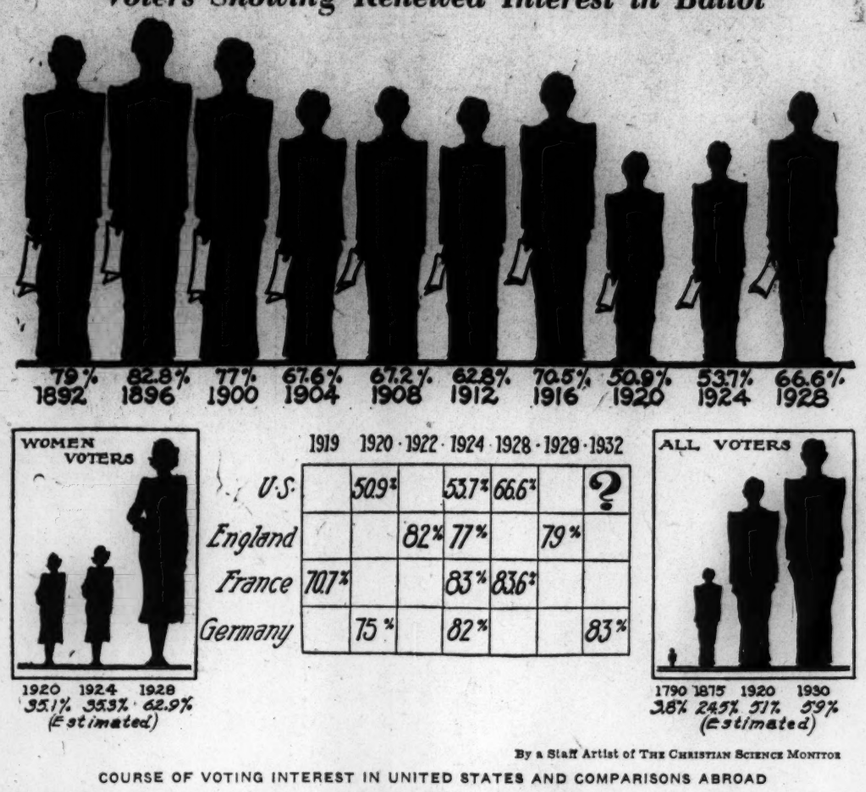
One hundred prizes were given. Other winners included Felecia Gesick, Lawrence, Mass., and Gordon C. Lawson, Providence, R. I.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Ernest L. Buchanan, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
L. N. Dennistan, West Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Wilma F. Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Harriett S. Garrison, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha Lee Harvey, Chicago, Ill.
Roy L. Harvey, Chicago, Ill.
E. W. Langley, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. E. W. Langley, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. Norman D. Tytler, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. H. Maud E. Ranee, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Katharyn V. Link, Tarrytown, N. Y.
C. W. Steves, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Jessie W. Thorpe, Monroe, Wis.
Mrs. P. O. Shimer, Indianapolis, Ind.
Miss P. O. Shimer, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. F. J. Whitney, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Matilda Nelson, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Lillian Schwebius, Jersey City, N. J.
Miss Augusta Schwebius, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Margaret K. Bergmann, Rutherford, N. J.
Gladys E. Hart, London, Eng.
Charles A. Bowman, Ottawa, Canada.
Miss Fannie S. Johnston, De Land, Fla.
Mrs. Jessie M. Bixler, Conneaut, Ohio.
Mrs. Katherine W. Jones, Conneaut, Ohio.
Mrs. William Siebert, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. C. F. McCarthy Jr., New York, N. Y.
C. F. McCarthy Jr., New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Edith Lewis, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Edward Everett, Burlingame, Calif.
Miss Katherine Roberts, Watertown.
Thomas D. Blight, Flushing, N. Y.
Mrs. Susan B. Grant, Louisville, Ky.
Fannie N. Brown, East Greenwich, R. I.
Miss Marguerite B. Sherman, Wickford, R. I.
Mrs. Lydia G. Bruce, East Greenwich, R. I.
William G. Biederman, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. W. A. Gilchrist, Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
W. A. Gilchrist, Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
W. M. Sensham, Ottawa, Ont., Can.
John F. Waddington, London, Eng.
H. S. Southam, Ottawa, Ont., Can.
Mrs. H. Amelia Brown, Bethlehem, Penna.
Mrs. Irene L. G. Adams, Bethlehem, Penna.
Marvin C. McNeill, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Helen G. McNeill, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Marian C. Dollve, Orlando, Fla.
Mrs. H. C. Farson Jr., Verona, N. J.
Homer D. Garrison, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Voters Showing Renewed Interest in Ballot



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COURSE OF VOTING INTEREST IN UNITED STATES AND COMPARISONS ABROAD

Top Chart Explains Itself. It Shows Course of Voter-Interest in Presidential Years Up to 1928, With Its Peak in 1896 and Its Low Point in 1920. Bottom Chart at Right Shows Growing Exercise of the Franchise by Women, and at Right, Potential Total Voting Power. Center Chart Shows Percentages of Voting Power Abroad and in the United States.

Knowing Parties and Policies Found Necessary for Proper Exercise of Voting Privilege

(Continued from Page 1)

assured. The process of marking X's in squares—more or less blindly—dulls anyone's enthusiasm for voting. But when a voter walks up to his ballot with a grasp of who the candidates are, and how closely their acts will affect his daily affairs, his vote becomes alive. Through it, he feels himself placing a hand on the trottle of government. Enough intelligent votes of this kind will enable the United States to run smoothly on the track of good government.

Many citizens have reached the point of wanting to make their votes count. Recent experiences have shown that a balanced federal budget cannot be separated from the family account book. Expenditures of states and cities are more than public. They become the private concern of all residents. Residents who can qualify to vote have an opportunity to act on many of these expenditures.

Our Neighborhood wants to do this. Under Mr. Citizen's coaching, the Casuals have struck out into the adventure of taking a real part in their government. The question before the house as they gather in Mr. Citizen's den is the how, when, where and why of the election machine through which Americans make their wishes felt in government.

Vote Shows Falling Off

The machine has been used in recent years by only 50 to 60 per cent of qualified voters. In 1928, the presidential election called out 66.6 per cent. Did that mark a turn upward toward future proportions as high as the 80, which was maintained in the 1890's? If so, the low ebb of 50 in 1920 has done its work of arousing civic groups and individuals into action. A large vote is expected this year, because effects of government on business and social conditions have been driven home to the public.

Mr. Citizen has prepared a chart (run in today's Monitor) showing the proportion of voters who go to the polls. He hands copies around the circle of his neighbors, the Casuals.

"We Americans seldom stop to think how our voting powers have been enlarged, even since adoption of the Constitution," he says. "Only about 4 per cent of the total population had a vote in 1790. Now it is 59 per cent. Yet instead of using the ballot more, voters have been using it less. We are far behind Germany, England and France in the ratio of voters who go to the polls. Women have been especially slow to use the franchise, but are getting into better stride now. They voted heavily in 1928."

Mrs. Casual straightens in her chair.

Must Learn How to Vote

"After what you've told us about the way voting affects business and homes, how can we go on neglecting our ballots?" she asks. "I'll vote, but I need to know a lot of things before my ballot will be of much use."

Mr. Citizen smiles, then launches into his subject for the evening.

"All right. None of us here needs to jump the first hurdle of becoming an American citizen. For those who do, the process of naturalization can easily be ascertained. In general, it consists in filing a declaration of intention by the applicant in the proper court. This is a designated federal court or county court in the district where the applicant has his permanent home. Not less than two years nor more than seven after filing the first paper, a petition of naturalization is filed.

"Then the applicant is examined by the court, takes the oath of allegiance and receives his certificate of naturalization. Full information on naturalization is available from the Government, and many private organizations help aliens become citizens. Those of us born here are citizens without fee or bother. Maybe that's one reason we don't take it as seriously as many immigrants.

Process of Becoming Voters

"Once we are American citizens by whatever process, we can vote after meeting simple requirements. These can be ascertained at any city hall, county seat or state house for the district concerned. I have a list of requirements in all states, which you can have tomorrow."

Son-Bud raises his hand, then remembers he's not in school. "You mean requirements like registering?" he asks.

"Yes, Bud, and residence a certain time in the place where you vote, and so on. Most states make registration a condition of voting. As you know, this is simply to keep voting lists up-to-date and to insure that only qualified citizens are going to the polls. In states requiring registration, the citizen needs to make sure he is properly registered in the time limit set before election. Otherwise he cannot vote. Places to register are usually well advertised. If not, inquiry can be made at county, city or town offices.

"You sometimes hear citizens who are not registered say they are dodging jury duty. It is true that jury lists are made up from registered voters in most cases. What of it? The proportion of registered voters who are called upon to serve as jurors is small. Most jurors receive compensation that helps make up for loss of private salary during the time they serve.

Loses Everything But Taxes

"To surrender all voting power merely to avoid possibility of this other civic service is to give up all share in the government—except the payment of taxes, which will invariably be higher because of voter apathy.

"With registration, the mechanical details of qualifying to vote are out of the way. While voters have been taking these steps, the contents of ballots to be placed before them are being gathered from many sources. These contents divide roughly into two classes—men and measures. Both are candidates for public approval. How are voters to know which to support?"

"That's it," Mr. Casual objects, "the average ballot has more names on it than a person can keep up with. Even in this town I don't recognize half the candidates. Who's know the best ones? As for constitutional amendments and referenda and bond issues, it would take an expert to figure them out."

His host nods.

"That used to be truer than it is now," he replies. "A voter who really wants to dig out enough facts about a candidate or measure to cast an intelligent vote has many short cuts open, if he knows about them.

Parties Stand for Policies

"In theory, political parties are supposed to give accurate information about candidates they back. Parties, if they mean anything, stand for policies. Fifty years ago, no opponent of a high protective tariff would have voted for a Republican. Even now, when Democrats and Republicans can't be told apart on many issues, they still keep up a feud over tariff and other questions.

"Party labels have lost so much of their meaning that voters have to assess candidates on other grounds. That's why you have lifelong party men voting for some candidates of another party. Parties call these split tickets heresy. If that is so, political heretics have lots of company.

"We've only begun to look into how ballots are put together. It will take another evening on that."

CHOIR HEAD RESIGNS AFTER 'JAZZ' PROGRAM

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 20 (AP)—The strains of snappy "jazz" numbers played by a night club orchestra two weeks ago in the stately First Westminster Presbyterian Church had an echo Monday with the resignation of Mr. Herbert S. Boynton as director of the church choir.

Mr. Boynton attached copies of "I'm Yours for Tonight" and "Let's Have a Party," two of the numbers played, to his letter of resignation. He termed the presentation of them "an outrage which could not have been perpetrated had my position as director of music been respected." The pastor, Dr. Elwood Rowsey, defended the appearance of the orchestra two weeks ago last night, saying he wanted to make his Sunday morning services devotional and those in the evening entertaining.

FARMERS TIGHTEN PICKET BARRIERS

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 20 (AP)—A general tightening of farmers' picket lines around the Minneapolis and St. Paul areas went into effect Tuesday. While many trucks had been turned back heretofore on highways in Washington, Onoka and Scott Counties, surrounding the twin cities, others had been permitted to get through with warnings not to repeat. But the word went out today from several sections that no trucks with nonperishable farm produce should pass.

Meantime, federal officials were investigating delay of a mail truck yesterday due to activities of pickets near Stillwater. The truck ran into a nail-studded plank placed across a highway and the mail was held up more than an hour while the driver repaired the tires.

ReceivershipAsked For Pennroad Firm

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 20 (AP)—Suit was entered in Delaware chancery court yesterday asking for the appointment of a temporary receiver for Pennroad Corporation pending the determination of a suit to declare null and void the voting trust agreement of the company. The Pennroad Corporation, an investment concern, is affiliated with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Joseph W. Perrine and Julia A. Perrine, both of Philadelphia, described as stockholders in Pennroad Corporation, filed the suit, which included the Pennsylvania and the "voting trustees" of the Pennroad Corporation. The action requests the court to decree null and void the voting trust agreement of the Pennroad Corporation, dated May 1, 1929, and to appoint a temporary receiver for Pennroad Corporation, pending final determination of the suit so that the corporation will have the benefit of independent management of its affairs. The bill of complaint alleges Pennroad Corporation has suffered enormous losses through its management by the trustees and asks the court to compel the trustees to account for all the alleged losses.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20 (AP)—Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad and of Pennroad Corporation declined to discuss the suit entered at Wilmington yesterday to oust the voting trusteeship. Mr. Henry H. Lee, president of Pennroad, said he had not been notified officially of the suit and therefore had nothing to say.

Tariff Rises Urged For Philippines

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 20 (AP)—Increased tariffs on a long list of items were urged Tuesday by Gov.-Gen. Theodore Roosevelt in his second message to the Philippine Legislature. The proposed increases would affect footwear, beef, eggs, lumber, tires and auto parts.

Colonel Roosevelt expressed "hearty approval" of three pending measures to which strong objections have been lodged by Japanese, Chinese and Indian interests. The measures would amend the tariff act of 1909, repealing the 100 per cent limit on rates; prevent dumping of foreign products and provide for revaluation of imports now payable on a basis of depreciated currencies.

Sale of historic Dilibid prison, which houses 4000 prisoners in the heart of Manila, was recommended in the executive's message. Transfer to a suburban site was proposed.

Government Counts Pilots and Aircraft

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Department of Commerce disclosed today that there were 18,796 pilots and 7437 aircraft holding active department licenses on Oct. 1.

Of the total pilot licenses, 7086 were of the transport grade, 1321 limited commercial, 38 industrial pilots and 10,351 licensed in the private classification.

The list included 582 women.

TORONTO'S LIBRARIES ACTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Borrowing of books from the Toronto public libraries here has increased, according to recently published figures. In September this year 323,000 books were borrowed, an increase of 50,000 over September of last year. So far this year more than 3,000,000 books have been read. The patronage of the music library has also increased greatly.

LIQUOR CONTROL CALLED BARRIER TO TEMPERANCE

Canadian Woman Legislator Finds Government Only Controlled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 20—Government "control" of liquor might better be called "liquor control of government," in the opinion of Miss Agnes Macphail, progressive member of Parliament for Southeast Grey, Ont., speaking before the forty-eighth annual convention of the Quebec Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Aylmer, Que.

Miss Macphail emphasized the point that the great problem of temperence, or the control and restriction of the manufacture, sale and consumption of liquor, is an integral part of the vaster economic problem which humanity is facing today. She pointed out that the two great groups which are working against prohibition are those who have liqquor to sell and those who have an appetite for liqquor and wish to be able to obtain it easily.

It is easy for these two groups spending money as freely as they do, to influence the large mass of the people to their way of thinking. The greatest blow which has been dealt to the prohibition cause in Ontario of late years, Miss Macphail said, is government "control."

The whole matter of drinking has become popularized within recent years by the fact that so many respectable people are associated with it. Even those who sell it are now provincial civil servants, Miss Macphail reminded her audience.

The speaker said she could not understand why people who were so willing to be controlled in so many ways are so loud about "individual liberties" when the question of prohibition is mentioned. Surely, she stated, no argument is heard against curtailing the liberties of the individual when that same act safeguards the rights and duties of the mass of the people.

Unemployed Organize As Handy Men in House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 20—A group of more than 100 unemployed men in the woodworking and allied trades have organized an association called "Unemployed Woodworkers" here, the only function of which is to provide work at home in the making of special bits of furniture or odd jobs, such as repolishing furniture.

Originated by an instructor in woodworking at the Young Men's Christian Association, who has a regular job in an insurance company's office, the plan has attracted generous support. An empty store in the center of town, at the corner of Broad and Market Streets, has been turned over to the group free of rent, and it is here that headquarters have been established.

ENGINEERS FORM HOOVER LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 20—Rochester engineers and technicians have just organized the Hoover technical and industrial league of Rochester to support the candidacy of President Hoover for reëlection.

Although akin to Mr. Hoover by virtue of their profession, league members under the chairmanship of Mr. M. Herbert Eisenhart said their support was based on the belief that the foundations of economic expansion have been laid under his leadership and that its progress depends upon his reëlection. A number of heads of Rochester's bigger industries are on the membership roll.

Dr. POTTER HEADS BOARD

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 20 (AP)—Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter, dean of Hartford Theological Seminary, yesterday was reëlected president of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions at the board's 123rd annual meeting in First Congregational Church.

LOOK—THIS WASHBOARD IS WORN RIGHT STRAIGHT THROUGH
IMAGINE WHAT ALL THAT HARD SCRUBBING MUST HAVE DONE TO YOUR CLOTHES
YES, SOME OF MY NICEST TABLE LINENS ARE ALL WASHED-OUT LOOKING, AND SCRUBBING IS HARD ON ME, TOO
YOU OUGHT TO USE RINSO. IT SOAKS OUT THE DIRT—YOU WON'T NEED A NEW WASHBOARD

NEXT WASHDAY
I USED RINSO TODAY AND I'M THRILLED. LOOK AT MY WASH—WHITER THAN EVER—AND I DIDN'T SCRUB OR BOIL
RINSO'S CREAMY SUDS MAKE DISH-WASHING EASIER, TOO—AND IT'S SO EASY ON THE HANDS

These thrifty suds safe for your finest linens

WHEN clothes are scrubbed, they get thin and worn-out looking long before they should. *That's something to think about in these times!*

But even deep-in dirt loosens — floats off — in creamy Rinso suds. Clothes come so white they don't even need to be boiled. Clothes last longer! Colored clothes stay bright when gentle Rinso is used.

Rinso is *safe* for your finest cottons and linens. The makers of 40 famous washing machines recommend it. Economical, too. Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps —*even in hardest water.*

Marvelous for dishes; cuts grease like lightning. These speedy suds *make all cleaning easier.* Get the BIG package.

A PRODUCT OF LEVER BROS. CO.

Rinso

Millions use Rinso—it's so easy on the hands

...Good Taste
TASTE, in Chuckle Jellie Spiced Strings, is doubly good. Seven spicy flavors with a smooth sweetness that tempts the palate. Slim, straight strings in seven eye-appealing colors... "styled" for the modern hostess. Priced, 'most everywhere, at ten cents for a full half-pound, Cellophane-wrapt tray.
Chuckle Spiced Strings
FRED W. AMEND CO., Danville, Illinois

PRESS FREEDOM ENDANGERED AT MADRID PARLEY

Telegraphic and Radio Conference Said to Plan Restrictions

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—The freedom of the press in reporting world news is seriously endangered by certain proposals before the International Telegraphic and Radio-Telegraphic Conference now in session in Madrid, was the warning yesterday of Mr. J. H. Furay, vice-president of The United Press, of New York City, in an address here.

Mr. Furay, who has just returned from Madrid, in talking before the annual fall convention of the Inland Daily Press Associataion, made an appeal to the American press at large to rise up in opposition to such proposals.

While Mr. Furay said the American delegation was alert to the dangers in the proposals and that American correspondents were not alone in opposing the measures, nevertheless more publicity must be given the matter in order to insure defeat of the measures.

The proposals to which Mr. Furay referred, he said, "would permit communication companies and particularly governments operating telegraphic systems, to impose new and more onerous restrictions upon the press, greatly to hamper free correspondents in their task of reporting the news of the world and enormously to strengthen the hold of the strangling hand of censorship."

Already, Mr. Furay declared, the "censorship blight" exists in a larger part of the world than at any time since the World War.

"In the existing International Telegraphic and Radio convention there is a clause which permits governments to retard or to suppress any message or dispatch which is dangerous to the 'security of the State,'" he said. "Even such a provision is so susceptible of broad interpretation as to constitute in itself a continuing menace to free newspapers in countries where such a clause is invoked. This situation alone is bad enough.

"Several proposals to amend the so-called censorship clause of the existing convention have been made by Japan, Austria, Czechoslovakia and several other countries. But the ones which qualify highest in the category of restrictive measures are those proposed by Japan, Austria and Czechoslovakia. One proposes that the censorship clause be modified to read that any dispatch or message which might be—'might be,' mind you, not 'is'—considered dangerous to the security of the state or to the 'economic welfare' of the state can be retarded or suppressed by any signatory to the convention.

"The Austrian proposal is in much the same sense, but the Czechoslovakian proposal goes even further and, while mentioning also the security and the economic welfare of the state, adds the proposal that anything that might be considered a menace to the good reputation or the credit of the state can be retarded or suppressed entirely.

"When the attempt is finally made to push these measures through, it is to be hoped that there will be such an outcry from the press of the world that those seeking to promote increased censorship and an increase of the evils which follow it will not dare to affront it."

Air Giants Strive For World Honors

(Continued from Page 1)

of much delicacy and a take-off is not to be quickly made.

But even then, the preliminaries for the command "Up ship" are simple beside the process of putting the huge United States Navy dirigible "down" again.

Men scurry about the ground like squirrels, heaving at many-ended ropes—tugging now at bow lines, now at stern lines—keeping her headed carefully into the breeze. And there is a great shouting of orders and a letting out of ballast to "trim" the ship.

There are consultations about a dozen things. And perhaps there is a decision to wait a bit for the cool of the evening, so that a precious volume of helium may be saved. Sight o' port may be a time from home for dirigible travelers. Yet the journey in this craft, based on designs of the German Zeppelin Company, which built Dr. Hugo Eckener's Graf Zeppelin, is almost noiseless—amazingly pleasant.

Flying in Junkers Giant

But fly in the Junkers D-2500—one of the largest of land planes which carries 34 passengers besides her crew. A siren blows in the control tower. A flag waves suddenly upon the field. Four giant motors roar behind double-bladed propellers and the ship is in flight.

Upon the ground the ship appears large, ungainly. But in the air it handles so easily that one is convinced the pilot could "loop" it without half trying. From the tight little cabin tucked inside the leading edge of the huge wings one looks down through spacious windows, feeling as much at home as if he'd grown wings at a very tender age.

In that little cabin too, one may learn a lesson of one thing that these giants have in common—the vast margin of safety embraced not only in multiple engines but in motors which can be repaired during flight.

The huge Junkers had taken off with a capacity load. It circled the Tempelhof airdrome. Everything sounded fine until the first starboard motor began emitting strange sounds. Suddenly it konked.

Motors Within Wing

But Prof. Hugo Junkers had designed that plane with the motors within the wing. It is completely accessible to the mechanic stationed beside it. Something was wrong with the ignition. The mechanic came out and spoke briefly to the chief engineer, standing at the control pannels amidships. A small part was provided.

Meanwhile the giant ship had turned in a wide bank. It flew, with that complete load, without losing altitude. The airport began to loom ahead. But the mechanic had known which button to press, which wires to repair. A sudden sputtering and the propeller whirred again. The plane banked sharply and returned to its course.

Yet all flights must end. A landing was signaled. The D-2500 nosed down sharply. A siren blared from the field control tower. Tandem wheels bumped softly upon the ground. A moment of taxiing. The ship was in port.

Load of 169 Persons

And then the DO-X, largest of flying boats which first demonstrated that heavier-than-air craft could be successfully built for more than a pilot and a handful of passengers. Over Lake Constance it carried 169 persons. Frequently it soars aloft on shorter trips with a passenger list of 70 or more.

There is one sovereign way to understand the solidness and ruggedness which Dr. Claudius Dornier has built into his pioneer of multi-passenger ships. That is fly with the DO-X on a rough day. Choose one when the ordinary seven-place passenger transports are being tossed about like kayaks on Queen Charlotte Sound. Select a time when the radio reports of the regular air lines are reporting the roughest trips of the flying season.

Then step into Capt. Friedrich Christiansen's craft, speed through the water like a racing yacht and lift effortless into that same bumpy weather. Somehow the bumps will be ironed out while other planes are still tossing. The two pilots in the clear-vision control room of the DO-X will hardly touch the ailerons. The great craft will scarcely dip a wingtip.

Solidity and Comfort

Captain Christiansen may hand a message to the radio operator while his ship purrs on, six mechanics sitting in th wings and looking up through portholes at the 12 motors mounted on the wings. Passengers may walk through the four cabins of her main deck and have a postcard, an apple or a box of cookies from a jovial steward. It's more like a boat than any other ship on wings.

The solidness and sense of reliability of the Do-X; the spacious comfort and freedom from noise of the Akron; the maneuverability and quick dispatch of the D-2500—is it too much to expect that some day a far larger share of these individual qualities will be combined in a single craft?

And when it comes—whether in planes built for ordinary altitudes or specially constructed craft to take advantage of the potential flying speed of the stratosphere—the average man—as well as the three German aeronauts whose handiwork is comprised in these modern giants—will be able to call the Atlantic ocean his puddle.

Michigan Changes Names of Lakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—Should a name once given to a lake or stream necessarily be considered permanent? Michigan thinks not, and a gradual shifting and changing of names is under way.

The State Committee on Geographic names has reported that in the last five years there have been 25 changes of names made under its sanction. The committee was organized in 1927 after the Legislature had set up a system whereby lake and stream names could be legally changed. The objective was to rid the state map of duplications and replace names that seemed awkward or inappropriate. The State contains 4187 lakes with names.

The extent of name duplication is shown by an inspection of a list of Michigan lakes. There are 197 Mud lakes, 91 Long lakes, 66 Bass lakes, 60 Twin lakes and 59 Round lakes, besides many bearing such titles as Loon, Pine, Crooked, Carp, Beaver, Deer, Crystal, Perch, etc.

Promoting Kindness to Children and Animals

All Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Row, Left to Right: CAPT. BEN HERSHFIELD, Commissioner of Los Angeles Humane Department; SYDNEY H. COLEMAN, President of the American Humane Association; CHARLES R. JOHNS, Secretary of National Canine Defense League, London, Eng. Lower Row: MRS. LILLIE O. THOMAS, President of Oregon Humane Society; MATTHEW McCURRIE, Secretary of San Francisco Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Added Losses Held Found In Insull Tangle

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP)—Additional losses approximating $10,000,000 by the Middle West Utilities Company through loans to three brokenage firms, purchases of their stock, and subsequent write-offs are alleged to have been discovered by Mr. John A. Swanson, state's attorney.

The prosecutor, delving into the tangled débris of the collapsed financial enterprises of Samuel Insull, said he would demand that officials of the three brokerage firms, one of which is now extinct, appear to be questioned. Otherwise, he said, he would cause the grand jury to issue subpœnas for them and their records.

The three firms named by Mr. Swanson as figuring in the alleged losses were A. B. Leach & Co., Pynchon & Co. (now dissolved) and Hill, Joiner & Co. Mr. Swanson declared that "our information shows" that Middle West bought 1000 shares of A. B. Leach & Co. stock for $129,750 and later advanced the firm $5,911,375, which was written off as a total loss last December; that the huge holding company bought $1,462,538.50 worth of Hill, Joiner & Co. stock at the same time it purchased the other and later granted it three loans—$1,305,956, $1,478,747.42 and $122,978.07—which also were written off last December as total losses; and that a $170,301.02 loan granted Pynchon & Co. likewise was written off.

Mr. Swanson declared that Mr. Oliver E. McCormick, treasurer of Middle West, which now is in receivership, had admitted the company financed the losses of the three brokerage firms which had "made bad deals," and that Martin J. Insull, president of the holding company, had authorized the checks.

GOLDEN RULE'S USE IN HUMANE WORK STRESSED

American Association Discusses Problems of Children and Animals

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20—There is no human activitiy in which there is more constant need for application of the Golden Rule than in man's dealings with children and animals.

Delegates from all parts of the United States brought this as their dominant message to the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the American Humane Association, which closes a three-day session here today.

The meeting was divided into two sections, one dealing with the problems of childhood, the other with the humane treatment of animals.

Among the speakers within the first group was Mr. K. J. Scudder, probation officer of Los Angeles County, Calif., who told the delegates that there is "no such 'hing as a tough kid."

Community Responsibility

Mr. Scudder described the need for community responsibility for preventing crime. He asserted that it is necessarily a task that begins in youth and should be first the responsibility of the home, then of the school, and only as a last resort of the institution for correction.

Mr. O. H. Close, for many years superintendent of the Preston School of Industry at Ione, Calif., told of the problems confronting even the most advanced type of reformatory, and stressed the need of greater appropriations for this necessary institution, so that a high type of teacher may be employed who can bring ingenuity to the righting of those false ideas which have brought boys and girls within the institution gates.

Mr. George C. Turner of San Francisco stressed the need for a well-rounded home life and understanding parents if child life is to be directed in the most desired channel. He urged fathers to be "regular pals" with their sons, and emphasized the importance of religious training in formation of a well-rounded character.

Mrs. Rheba Crawford Splivalo, director of the California Department of Social Welfare, explained the practical humanness of this State's child aid law, which she described as "the most generous in the United States: a straight grant without county restrictions," which makes it possible for a child to be kept in its mother's home by financial assistance to the mother.

Not only was the value of religious training emphasized by Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee of Oakland, Calif., but the necessity for religious tolerance. "Do not plant hatred in any child's heart," he said. "Too many so-called religious teachers are doing that."

The operations of a society which has become virtually "the children's department of the police force" was described by Mr. P. J. Neligan, superintendent of the humane educational society of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Humane societies should standardize their methods to achieve wide effectiveness, Mr. J. Seth Jones, general manager of the Connecticut Humane Society, declared, and they should insist upon professional skill in their agents.

A group of resolutions passed by the childhood section of the meeting condemned the use of children in endurance contests, and their submission, "in some so-called psychiatric examinations" to terrifying experiences. They also urged the Department of Commerce in its regulation of aviation to strive to protect children from stunt flights and unnecessary and hazardous air journeys of all natures.

Col. Ernest K. Coulter, general manager of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, told how his "big brother movement" has rehabilitated 93 per cent of the delinquent boys with which it has worked.

A wide range of subjects was covered in the section devoted to the humane treatment of animals. Mr. Eric H. Hansen, managing director of the humane society of Missouri, told of the opportunities awaiting young men who take up the professional occupations offered by humane work.

Mrs. Milo Kittleson, president of the Dane County Humane Society at Madison, Wis., told how her state conducts an effective campaign toward humane education each year through furthering humane week in April.

Mr. Charles R. Johns, secretary of the National Canine Defence League at London, Eng., urged international coöperation in humane work, starting with the exchange of ideas among the societies of the world. He favored pushing the movement principally through the educational channel.

Five Hundred Societies

In the annual report of the American Humane Association's president, Mr. Sydney H. Coleman of Albany, N. Y., outlined the growth of the American humane movement, which now numbers some 500 societies, he said, and can mobilize considerable sentiment in favor of humanitarian undertakings.

Problems of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in a small community were graphically presented to the meeting by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney W. Richardson of Medford, Ore., in the form of a dialogue.

The viewpoint of a practical school-teacher was brought to bear upon humane education by Mrs. L. D. Thomas, principal of Failing School in Portland, Ore., and president of the Oregon Humane Society. "What the world needs badly," she said, "is the opposite of savagery: humanity, consideration for others, and gentleness to both human and sub-human beings. From babyhood a child must be taught 'to do justly and love mercy.'"

Miss Effie E. Smith, principal of Frank McCoppin School, San Francisco, not only discussed humane education, but gave a practical illustration of the results achieved through formation of Children's Pets Chums Clubs.

The spread of admiration for animal heroes as a part of humane education was described by Mr. Roy T. Granger, supervisor of social studies of Oakland (Calif.) public schools.

The cruelty involved in the trapping of animals for their fur was described by Mrs. Cora Bee Sheffield, president of the Woman's Humane Club of Southern California, who urged women to stamp out this needless cruelty by refraining from wearing furs.

Cruelty to animals in the movies was discussed by Capt. Ben Hershfield, commissioner of the Los Angeles Humane Department. He declared that while some motion picture producers are making serious efforts to eliminate cruelty to animals, others are indifferent to the hardships which may befall animals before the camera. The only practical way of preventing cruelty to animals in the movies is through censorship, he asserted.

An event of the meeting was formal dedication of the new headquarters of the San Francisco S. P. C. A., where animals are gathered in from the streets and returned to their owners whenever possible. Mr. Matthew McCurrie, secretary of the organization, described the humane efforts which it puts forth.

Award to Advance Humane Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif. — An annual award of $1000 to the writer of the best newspaper editorial, story or cartoon appearing in any publication in the United States against the practice of vivisection has been announced by the Latham Foundation for the Promotion of Humane Education here.

The award will be given each year during the "Be Kind to Animal Week" in April, Miss Edith Latham, president of the foundation, declared. Three newspaper editors and two laymen will act as judges. While the plan is not fully developed, it is proposed that all material be sent to the offices here.

This is the first action taken against the practice of vivisection by the foundation, it was announced. The Latham Foundation has been established 12 years. It conducts an international poster contest on kindness to animals, awards medals of honor to animals that have performed exceptional services and in other ways promotes consideration for animals.

ROUMANIA TO GET RAIL CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The first of a consignment of British steam rail cars was shipped last month to Roumania from the Sentinel Cammell works at Birmingham via the Harwich-Zeebrugge train ferry. The vehicle, which weighs 32 tons, ran on its own wheels throughout, and is the first steam rail coach to travel overland to Roumania.

Lincoln Top Hat and Rubbers Packed for Move to New Home

Chicago Historical Society Uses Extreme Care in Shifting Antiquities to New $1,000,000 Quarters—Provides Rare Background

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—Packing up Abraham Lincoln's top hat, rubbers, big cotton umbrella and furniture with all the other thousands of historical relics made "moving day" an occasion of the century for the Chicago Historical Society here.

In order to "be at home" to the public in November in the new spacious $1,000,000 building in Lincoln Park the society closed the doors of the old Dearborn Street place more than a year ago.

"Moving day" for a single household is bad enough but "moving day" for an historical society dating back to 1856 was a tremendous undertaking, according to Mr. L. Hubbard Shattuck, director. The staff has worked overtime many many nights, it was stated, sorting, packing, and labeling the more than 50,000 objects and another 50,000 books and manuscripts.

Besides packing the Lincoln relics, getting the anchor of Columbus' vessel ready to go, gathering together the pioneer articles including trundle beds, primitive kitchen utensils, farm implements, and flax-winders, wrapping up portraits of Indian chiefs including a huge one of Black Hawk, and tying up valuable manuscripts, there was also the careful handling of Henry Clay's dark blue coat, the cautious moving of Martha Washington's sewing box, and the careful transporting of thousands of other valuable relics.

Only one thing was left behind—and that only temporarily. It was the huge iron chain which had been stretched across the Hudson River at West Point to keep the British from passing during the Revolutionary War. The chain which is only a section of the original will remain at the old location until a place is found for its ponderous links weighing more than 300 pounds each.

But getting all of the material into the new building was only part of the moving job. The new idea of arranging the objects in chronological order so that the visitor can walk, as it were, down a history trail and see the precious treasures in their historical sequence, period after period, meant additional preparation.

Each of the 38 rooms in the new building must give the proper setting for its contents. There was the parlor of the Lincoln home in Springfield, for instance, which must be copied in every detail—the same slanting ceiling, wall paper of the same design, doors and windows of the same dimensions, even its curtains and carpet as nearly as possible like the actual room—to lend the appropriate atmosphere for the Lincoln furniture now in the possession of the society.

"The effort which we have made to build backgrounds for our exhibits," said Mr. Shattuck, "is unique in the United States. We know of no other historical society which has attempted to visualize history for the public with such breadth and scope and purpose. We could do this because of the long period over which we have been collecting making it possible for us to show not only Chicago and Illinois history but to give a general view of American history."

ENGLAND ACQUIRES PRIORY

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Guisborough Priory, which was founded in 1119 and is one of the finest ruins in North Yorkshire, has just been handed over to the British nation by its owner Lord Guisborough. The Office of Works has started restoration work and as much of the original masonry as possible is to be restored.

League Passes Mandate Test

* * *

Irak's Freedom Answers Plan's Critics; Arabian Evolution Envisaged as Result

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

The admission of Irak into the League of Nations is an extremely notable event. It will be remembered that when the Peace Treaties were drawn up it was decided to institute the mandatory system. Various territories were removed from the sovereignty of states which had formerly governed them, but it was deemed that they were "inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world," and it was resolved that "the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization."

They were therefore placed under the tutelage of advanced nations, and these nations were chosen because of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position. There were various kinds of mandates in accordance with the stage of development and economic conditions.

In Asia Minor it was generally admitted that the tutelage should consist in rendering administrative advice and assistance until the communities could act independently. It has been well pointed out that civilization is not the prerogative of those nations which are most civilized today.

* * *

Indeed, the Asiatic countries were probably among the first civilizations, and if they have fallen away, it is doubtless because conditions have changed. This implies that they can be changed again. Obviously one of the conditions of progress is liberty, and the aim of the mandatory countries was to enable such communities as that of Irak to recover their liberty.

Great Britain undertook to protect Irak. But there was no thought of annexation. The object was not to subjugate, but to liberate. Doubtless there has been criticism of certain aspects of British action in Irak, but it can only be criticism of detail. The general purpose has been to aid Irak to its independence; and in hastening the admission of this country into the League of Nations, Great Britain has set an excellent example to the other mandatories.

It will, for example, be difficult for France to maintain its mandate in Syria for long, now that Great Britain has renounced its mandate in the neighboring country of Irak. Syria is, in many respects, more advanced than Irak, and its resources are greater. There is evidence that the French are desirous of helping Syria to regain its independence at no distant date.

* * *

It goes without saying that special conventions will still bind Irak and Great Britain. But in internal affairs the country obtains a freedom which it desires and whose exercise will be watched with the greatest interest. A great experiment is in progress. There are many problems which confront the state—problems of minorities, of administration, of finances, and so forth. If Irak successfully solves them, it is certain that the whole Arabian world will receive a tremendous impulsion, and it may well be that the admission of Irak into the League of Nations will be the starting point of an incalculable Arabian evolution.

The independence of Irak will offer an example, will awaken ambitions, in a race that has been suppressed or divided, will arouse an urge for progress and perhaps for unity. The entry of Irak into the League may therefore be one of the most notable events of the post-war period and may determine the whole course of future relations between the Near East and Northern Africa, on one side, and Europe on the other.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Challenge of the Game

By A. W. PEACH

WHILE Stan Dawson, right halfback on the Dalton Academy team, was dressing in the "gym," his attention was called to a newcomer—a short, stockily built fellow who stood near a locker putting on a new uniform.

"That's Phil Wright—a new boy, Stan," Stub Gates, center on the team, said. "He's coming here to finish his preparation for some eastern university. If he's as good as he looks he'll give you a run for some of the glory you've been getting. Say, but the papers have given you a lot of space—'star halfback scores the winning touchdown on a superb broken field dash'!" Stub's voice took on the tone of an orator.

"Shut up, Stub!" Stan said shortly.

Stub nodded good-naturedly. "Well, this chap may twitch some of the laurel leaves off your crown, and maybe he won't let you run him as you do Jimmie Lee. Jim's a good quarter, but pretty light for these big games coming with Barker School and the final with Hilton Academy. Man, we shall need to work to win from that bunch—a veteran team with a clean record for two seasons."

"Don't you worry. It's my last crack at them, and I think I can show them something," Stan said with assurance.

"If this new quarterback gives you a chance," Stub added grinning widely.

The practice had not gone very far before it became apparent that Wright was a player who loved and knew the game. His kicks, while not lengthy, were fine spirals that traveled high and came down with an awkward twist. He threw forward passes in such a fashion that the ball did not come to the receiver without a vicious spin. Stan was a bit uneasy until he discovered that Wright was not as speedy as himself in carrying the ball; yet he could not help feeling that he was a serious rival, and the thought made him uneasy.

The practice game started that closed the afternoon's drill. The scrub team had several ineligible players with long experience on it, and was a hard team to beat. The first team won its way finally to within ten yards of the goal line. Stan was given the ball and dashed through for a touchdown.

As he trotted back for the lineup, Wright's gray cool eyes caught his.

"I don't want to be offensive," Wright said quietly, "but if you follow the interference, we may be able to do more for you."

Stan glared at him. "Look here, son, when I want any coaching from you, I'll ask for it. Coach Blake is the coach here."

Wright nodded. "He has thirty players to look after. I thought you might like a suggestion," he went on in his cool quiet way, "but if you don't, I'll keep still."

"That's a good motto for you to follow," Stan answered with some heat.

* * *

That evening Stub sauntered into Stan's room, and grinning as usual, said mildly: "Well, what do you think of Wright, old chap? He pepped up the team a lot, and I notice he didn't play hog carrying the ball. He's a quiet chap, but he knows his game. He gave me a hint on passing the ball to him that quickened the pass a whole second if not more."

"Yes, and he gave me some advice about following the interference," Stan said with sarcasm. "First thing we know, he'll be head coach and Blake will be helping him."

"Well, anything that will help me play a better game is all right with me," Stub said with decision. "I have played three years against Hilton and taken a trimming each time. It's getting my dander up."

"It'll be different this year, Stub."

Stub looked at him with innocent eyes. "Meaning you're going to have a hand in the game."

"Figure it out for yourself."

"It's as easy as counting up to 10," Stub agreed, and walked out, leaving Stan with some faint idea that the big center saw a joke somewhere.

Stan's next meeting with Wright came as a sort of shock. He had dropped into a restaurant at about 10 o'clock, ordered a western sandwich, and then looked up to see Wright waiting on him.

Stan stared at him. "You working here?"

Wright smiled. "Every other night—got to if I am to get through school. You say you want a western?"

Stan was irritated. "That's what I asked for, and I don't mind saying that I don't like the way you ask. I know what you are thinking—that I should be in training and not eating a western at this time of night. It's none of your business! First, you tell me how to play football, and then you tell me what to eat."

"I don't mean it like that, Stan," Wright said with anxious earnestness. "I'm interested in winning these games, that's all, and there's no question but that you are the best back on the team."

Stan was a bit mollified. "Well, let's have that western," he said shortly.

* * *

Everything went well with Stan in the practices that week; he gained his usual ground on his plays, and it was not until the last practice that something happened to disturb him. Near the scrub's goal line Wright ran him four successive times. Stan made the touchdown, but he was panting when it was over.

Later, he cornered Wright in the "gym." "Look here—you ran me on those plays just to show me up, and you know it!" he said angrily.

Wright looked at him with his direct gaze. "When a back is gaining, and his blood is up, and the other team is a bit demoralized by the fact he is gaining, we feed him the ball; but—" Wright hesitated, "I was not responsible for giving you the ball those times." He turned on his heel and walked away.

Stan stared at the retreating back, and then went to Coach Blake's office and told his story.

The coach listened in silence, then turned his keen eyes toward Stan.

"My boy, I am sorry you are taking this attitude. Phil is doing all he can to help us; he's loyal to the core. He means no offense; and as far as that last series of plays is concerned, I told him to run you. We have some hard games coming; I am depending a great deal on you; but I have been wondering whether you could hold up under the pounding."

"Watch me in this Barker game, Coach," Stan said laughing. "I'll show 'em the way."

"I hope you will, lad, I hope you will," the Coach said, looking at him thoughtfully.

* * *

The Barker game arrived. It proved to be for three periods a real battle. On the first drive down the field, Stan made three rocket-like gains; and he made it a point to grin at Wright whenever the chance came. He scored one touchdown. A series of forward passes, breaking into the game suddenly, gave Barker a touchdown. Stan's team fought their way up the field in the third quarter, Wright carrying the ball four times when a first down was needed, and Stan taking it for a pretty dash.

Near the Barker goal line, Stan was perplexed to find the gains slowing down. He was snagged and downed three times, although he gained. After two backs had forged ahead a bit, he heard Wright's clear challenging voice call his signal. Phil was giving him a chance to make the winning touchdown.

Stan whirled off tackle and, swinging his weight, cut in as he had done many times to see an opening yawn before him or tacklers off balance fall away from him. Something caught him around the knees, and he was beneath a pile. The whistle sounded.

He got up in a daze, almost stunned. He had not made the touchdown. He played out the next two minutes almost mechanically, and the game ended. Barker School was jubilant—a tie game where they expected a defeat.

Stan dressed hurriedly in the "gym" and slipped away to his room to think it over. The other players had said little to him, offhand phrases of regret that really meant nothing. He wondered if he was fooling himself and no one else. Was Phil right after all? Had he followed his interference as he should? And he certainly had slowed down under the hard Barker tackling.

"Bah!" he said to himself finally. "The breaks of the game went against me—that's all. I'll show 'em in the Hilton game!"

[To be concluded next Thursday.]

Camping on the Other Side of the World

By Permission of the Boy Scouts' International to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Group of Australian Boy Scouts, the First Burwood Scouts Encamped at Burragorang, New South Wales.

Scouting in Australia

SCOUTS THE WORLD AROUND

By H. LEGAT

Headquarters Commissioner for Overseas Scouts and Migration

SCOUTING reached Australia very soon after its start in the home country. Unfortunately, records of those early days are few, but it would appear that to Sydney belongs the honor of giving birth, in 1908, to the first patrols. At that time there was no official uniform in Australia, each patrol on forming adopting its own; neither were there any headquarters, nor any organization. A few boys would get together and do what they could by reading "Scouting for Boys," the handbook of the movement, which was then being issued in parts.

It was soon realized that an organization was urgently needed, and a meeting was held in October, 1908, when a Scout committee was formed to control what was called the League of Boy Scouts (Australian Section). Instructions were then issued for all patrols to re-register with the league, and patrols in the same district were for the first time formed into troops.

The following month patrols in Queensland and Victoria wrote in for registration, and by the end of the year the strength of the league was 1200 in New South Wales alone. The last census returns gave a total of well over 50,000 for the Commonwealth, and the movement continues to spread every year.

Wonderful Camping Sites Available

Scouting in Australia is run on much the same lines as in England, but owing to the amount of land available it is sometimes possible for a group to have a wonderful camping ground of its own, and the following is an example which concerns the First Toorak Scouts in Victoria whose group Scoutmaster has supplied the information.

The requirements necessary for such a ground were in this case seclusion from townships, main roads and trippers; permanent water supply with swimming pool possibilities; undulating to hilly ground; plenty of timber; within a radius of 50 miles from Melbourne, and not over three miles from a main railway line. An ideal spot was discovered, a large scale map was prepared, together with a broad scheme of development which could progress year by year.

At the first standing camp the patrols started their own camp sites on both sides of a small creek which bisects the property, and the first building was commenced. A natural circular hollow offered the ideal camp fire circle, and was promptly adopted. The clearing of an area for games meant much hard work—felling, burning, grubbing — the troop learned something of the meaning of pioneering in virgin bush on that job.

Building of Troop Hut

Roadways and paths were cleared and leveled, the planting of special species of trees commenced, and by degrees the whole plan began to take shape. A bend in the river was found favorable for a swimming pool, and snagging operations were particularly popular on hot days! A very wet spell brought home the inadequacy of the first building, and so a troop hut, a spacious place with a tamped clay floor and wide verandah was erected in its place, to house the camp library and games and equipment racks.

A 40-foot high lookout tower was recently erected at the end of the games ground, the combined effort of three patrols and an ex-Scouter of the troop. Other patrols built bridges, landing stages, gateways, and other things both useful and ornamental, the only stipulation being that they must be well done and made to last. All tents are pitched and camps built in the ordinary way, even the quartermaster insisting on having his stores, tent and foodstuffs under ordinary camp conditions.

The Shack, the first building put up, is now used for week-ends in winter, and at standing camps for first aid. It has a main room, sleeping quarters, kitchen, showers, and a superfluity of verandas.

The value of such a scheme as this may be assessed under two headings:

1. Training in practical Scout work.
2. Building of patrol and "troop spirit."

The possession of such a place allows complete freedom for carrying out every phase of outdoor Scoutcraft; nature study has provided added interest, each patrol camp having its own particular birds and nests year after year, and the proprietary interest taken in goannas, wombats, porcupines and even snakes, is evident.

Care of the trees is insisted upon, and no tree is felled without consultation with the Scouter in charge; the natural bush is left except in areas actually in use for camping or camp activities, and every year more trees are planted.

In the matter of building patrol and "troop spirit," the patrol project method is followed. One patrol is responsible for the museum, others for the camp fire circle, the sanctuary, the games ground, and so on. This counteracts any tendency to take an interest only in the patrol camp site.

Lone Scouts

A particularly important piece of work in connection with the movement in Australia, with its comparatively small population, is that which deals with Lone Scouts, i. e., fellows who are living individually in the back blocks beyond the reach of ordinary troops.

This work is not too easy to organize, but in one state the boys are grouped into patrols of six, some of their members being hundreds of miles apart, but each patrol has a city leader, acting as patrol leader, whose duty it is to help the boys in their Scouting through letters, while in some country townships it has been found possible to obtain the assistance of a local teacher.

An encouraging feature about this work is that the boys take up Scouting with greater fervor and industry than even the ordinary Scout, since, in their isolated surroundings, they have so few distractions, and the pursuit of Scouting brings a new interest.

His Excellency the Governor-General is Chief Scout for the Commonwealth, and in each State the Governor is not only an interested but a whole-hearted supporter in his capacity as Chief Scout of the State. Directors of education and the heads of the churches of the different denominations are fully in sympathy; the press is everywhere most generous in helping to make known our objectives, and the public is always ready to show interest. With all this wealth of good will behind the efforts of the movement itself, we are convinced that Scouting will develop in Australia on an even wider and more far-reaching scale, so that we may rope in not only greater numbers and a greater proportion of the younger generation, but also the most neglected of the youngsters.

It is a great work, and one which is helping to bring on earth a reign of peace and happiness and good will among men.

For Your Bookshelf

The Best Stories of Exploration I Know, by John Clair Minot. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $2.

This book is one of a series of "Best" collections, the companion volumes being "The Best Animal Stories I Know," "The Best Bird Stories I Know," "The Best College Stories I Know." Mr. Minot evidently realizes that in these hurrying and overcrowded days "selection" is essential, and so he only gives us of the best he knows—for which we may certainly be grateful.

Stories of exploration always have a wide appeal. There is interest and inspiration both "in reading of those who have blazed new trails for civilization to follow, who have rolled back the frontiers of the world, who have given life itself to find what lies beyond the dim horizon," and this is Mr. Minot's sufficient justification.

These "Best" stories range the world of exploration in time and space. Some are taken from the works of the explorers themselves, such as Peary's account of his North Pole expedition, others from accounts written by someone else, perhaps many years later.

The literature of exploration is so vast that any book of this kind must necessarily appear somewhat limited in scope, and this book should be used rather as an introduction to this fascinating world of literature (represented, for instance, by such volumes as Scott's accounts of his antarctic expeditions) than as an end in itself.

Wings of the Coast Guard, by Lewis E. Theiss. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.75.

Mr. Lewis E. Theiss, the author of "Wings of the Coast Guard," has written a number of books on aviation, all portraying its development in practical ways. His aim is twofold, to convey information and to write an adventure story. His books are therefore particularly adapted to boys who have a practical interest in aviation—either experimentally or because they hope to enter one or other branch of the service.

"Early in 1932 five new flying boats, especially designed for the work of saving life along our coasts, were delivered to the coast guard. They formed the first fleet of planes used by that marvelous organization, in its effort to protect the lives of those who go down to the sea in ships," writes Mr. Theiss in the foreword, and in his new book he sets out to picture this new development of coast guard work in story form. There is adventure in plenty in "Wings of the Coast Guard." "A Midnight Pursuit," "A Rescue at Sea," "At Grips With Flame," are three of the chapter titles—but there is careful, accurate information, too, in such chapters as "Jimmy Goes Back to Fundamentals," and "Jimmy Learns More About Plane Building."

Boy Scouts at the Grand Canyon, by Walter Prichard Eaton. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.75.

This is another book for boys combining adventure and information. No doubt some of you have already read Mr. Eaton's earlier "Scout" books—"Boy Scouts of Berkshire," "Boy Scouts in the White Mountains," "Boy Scouts at Crater Lake," etc., and will be eager to follow him and his boys to the Grand Canyon. In this wonderful rainbow country three national parks and a great national forest are to be found, only a day's journey apart, and Mr. Eaton hopes that some day you may want to imitate his Scouts "and see at first hand the wonders of your United States."

Robin and Heather, by Mabel L. Robinson. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Boys seem to have the best of it, at least in quantity of books, this season, but here is a book for girls which should help to adjust the balance.

Robin, the heroine, the 10-year-old daughter of an American father and a Scotch mother, has already appeared in two books by the same author, "Robin and Angus" and "Robin and Tito." Her father is an artist who spends a winter in Sicily and a spring in Italy, and these earlier books are about his little daughter's experiences in these countries and her reaction to each new environment.

In "Robin and Heather" Robin has left sunny Italy and finds herself in Scotland on a visit to her Grandfather Cameron. Things seem difficult, for her grandfather is dour, and for some unknown reason, Jock, the farm boy, appears to be an enemy. But Robin wins through. She is a most attractive little heroine, spirited and courageous in spite of her fears, devoted to Angus, her irrepressible wire-haired terrier, and loyal even under provocation.

This book has the added interest of being extremely well written, in an easy, flowing style, which is not surprising since its author, Mabel L. Robinson, is assistant professor of English at Columbia University, and her book, "Juvenile Story Writing," is a standard work in its field.

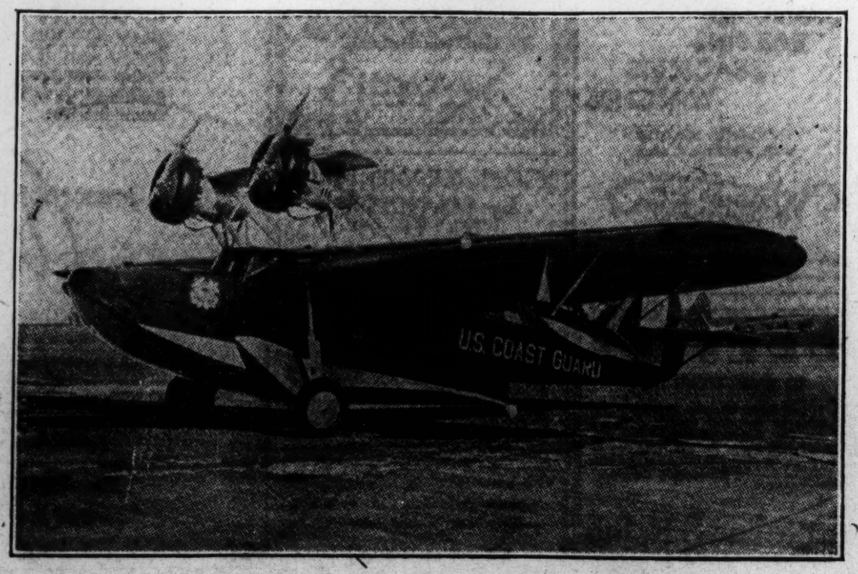
A. B. D.

Key to Puzzle

Key to "A Bit of Figuring" published last Thursday:

The objects are: sole, name, world, harp.

The name of the American philosopher is Ralph Waldo Emerson.



From "Wings of the Coast Guard," by Lewis Edwin Theiss.

Mail Bag

Horten, Norway

Dear Editor:

I have just recently become interested in the Mail Bag, partly because one of my friends has gained an American correspondent and she has had much joy of it.

Horten is a small town of about 13,000 people. It is on Oslo Bay in south Norway. The life here is very different from life in the big towns. Horten is not an industrial town; there are few factories here. It is a naval town, for the navy has its station here. I was born in Horten, and am now 20 years old.

This year I finished school after 13 years. My favorite subjects in school were languages and mathematics.

I should be glad to receive letters from any girls anywhere, especially from England or America. I'm waiting eagerly for replies.

Edel B. G.

Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

For some time I have been a reader of the Monitor, which I find most interesting. I should love to correspond with girls from foreign countries, especially the U. S. A., India, Egypt and the Continent. I am 16 and attend high school in Sydney. My favorite subjects are geography, art and botany.

I have lived my whole life in the country, which I like much better than the city. My real home is in Uralla, a little town on the New England Tablelands. I have been boarding in Sydney for eight months. Since coming here I have become a Girl Guide and am very interested in Guiding.

Reading, writing, sports and country life are my special interests. I should also enjoy telling others about Australia, if they are interested, and I promise to answer all letters promptly. With best wishes to all Mail Baggers,

Joyce C.

[Translated from the German]

Breslau, Germany

Dear Editor:

Since my brother has obtained through you such fine correspondence with American friends, and I too am a very interested reader of the Monitor, I ask that you secure for me too a similar exchange of letters.

I have attended high school, and like my brother I intend to become a hotel clerk. But I am not going to school at present. My free time I occupy with stenography and typewriting and with other useful things. I am greatly interested in sports; my chief sport is rowing. We have a very fine coach from the Dresden Rowing Club. He has himself taken part in races, and he went to the races in Amsterdam in 1928.

I close my letter, dear Editor, in the hope that you will publish it and that I may soon enter into correspondence with American friends. I am 18 years old.

Warner N.

Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Editor:

Norfolk is an interesting city with many historical places. The city was originally made up of 50 acres of land, which were bought for 10,000 pounds of tobacco. On Tuesday, Aug. 16, we celebrated Norfolk's 250th anniversary, as it was organized as a town in 1682. It is 90 miles southeast of Richmond, the state capital, and is the largest port on the Atlantic south of Philadelphia. Old St. Paul's Church, built in 1737, is one of the many historical old places.

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag, and I have written it because I should like girls around my age (13) to correspond with me. I am interested in drawing and painting, outdoor sports and stamp collecting.

Charlotte H.

South Haven, Michigan

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, though I have used names before. Some failed to reply, but I am holding steady correspondence with a boy in Toronto and one in Durban, South Africa. I think it is wonderful that you have this column, and I always follow it. I did have the name of a boy in the Netherlands, but to my regret I lost it.

My parents are both Nederlanders and I would like to correspond with someone of the Low Lands. I am quite interested in stamps and in topics of the day. Mention of the Netherlands does not mean that I wouldn't like to hear from anyone (about 15) in any country of the world. Here's hoping that I hear from several.

George K.

Barbados, British West Indies

Dear Editor:

Through writing letters to the Mail Bag I have gained correspondents in England, Australia, South Africa, Tahiti, Iceland, Sweden and all parts of the United States.

Barbados is 21 miles long by 14 miles and is the most easterly of the West Indian Islands. In shape it resembles a shoulder of mutton. The island is of coral formation with the exception of Scotland district which is supposed to be of volcanic formation.

The name "Barbados" comes from the bearded fig tree which grows on the island. It is thought that the Portuguese visited it as early as 1536, and in 1605 the crew of the English ship Olive Blossom landed and took possession of the island in the name of King James I.

There are no wild animals here except a few hares, but domestic animals are numerous. The sea abounds in fish, and Barbados is noted for its flying fish and sea eggs.

I am nearly 17 years and my chief hobbies are stamp collecting, swimming, sports in general, reading and letter writing. I should love to hear from girls in far-off countries, but all letters will receive a warm welcome.

My love to all Mail Baggers,

Myrtle Y.

Lexington, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Greetings to the Mail Bag and the Mail Baggers!

I wish to express my thanks for this most interesting and helpful feature of the Monitor—the Mail Bag. It has brought me great joy through my "corries," our meetings, and in my studies in school.

Not long ago one of my "corries" visited me for about 10 days. We had a marvelous time together. There have been two other similar weeks spent together and for these I am extremely grateful.

I understand that this year the pupils of the junior French classes are to correspond with girls and boys of France as part of our course. It would be very nice if my "corrie" was also a reader of the Monitor. Perhaps some girl in France will answer my plea for a French 'corrie.'

Collecting of stamps and postmarks are among my hobbies, and I should be glad to exchange with other collectors. I also like good books, music, sports and nature. I am 15 years of age.

Thank you again, dear Editor, for my many delightful "corries."

Elizabeth M. K.

Detroit, Michigan

Dear Editor:

We have been readers of the Monitor for about thirteen years and it has always been a source of useful information to me in my school work. I have learned a great deal about other countries from the four correspondents gained through the Mail Bag. They write very interesting letters and I enjoy every word of them.

But I should like to add still more to my store of knowledge. Won't someone either at home or abroad please come to my assistance by writing to me?

For three years I have been a member of the Girl Reserves, and this summer three of my chums and I went to the Girl Reserve camp. We had a most glorious time. I am 16 years of age, a sophomore in high school.

Dorothy P.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Ruth F. (13), Elmhurst, Ill.—Interested in music, stamp collecting, pets and sports.

Evelyn H. (16), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in music, art and stamp collecting.

Imogene A. (17), Herkimer, N. Y.—Especially from Australia, South Africa and the western states.

Thelma B. (17), Hutchinson, Kan.—Interested in traveling, athletics and collecting snapshots.

Nellie G., Melbourne, Australia.—From girls 18 to 20. Interested in gardening and sports.

From Boys

Jack T. (12), Portland, Ore.

Robert B. (13), Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Ramon H., San Juan, Puerto Rico.—From boys in high school and college. Correspond in English, Spanish and French.

Over 20

Rusty B., Boston, Mass.—From Sweden and other Scandinavian countries.

Grace W., Buffalo, N. Y.—Interested in stenography and sports.

Harold W. N., Quincy, Mass.—Especially from young men in France (in English). Can read French.

Chemical Blooms

A piece of soft coal, some table salt and a little laundry bluing, furnish the necessary material for an interesting experiment. When properly combined, these materials transform themselves into beautiful formations of pure white crystals. Add to this a little mercurochrome. The result will be blooms ranging in color from a delicate pink to orange and red.

Put one or two pieces of soft coal in a shallow dish, pour two tablespoons of bluing over the coal, then pour on it two tablespoons of table salt. Let it stand over night and repeat the dose. The result will be the formation of white crystals. Colored crystals are produced by adding mercurochrome. The greater the quantity of mercurochrome, the deeper the shade of your blooms.

Many interesting experiments can be carried on with this formula by changing the quantities of the different ingredients.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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C. S. M.

THE HOME FORUM

Arles and Les Baux

THE ancient town of Arles is famous for many things: for its Grecian type of women and its Roman remains, for its amphitheater and aqueduct, and its palace of Constantine; and for the fact that Arelas was the seat of a Roman prefect, afterward the residence of the Gothic king Eurich, and still later the metropolis of the kingdom of Arelate. All that is in the long ago; but its Roman remains and its Grecian type of women are still visible to the beauty-loving eye.

It is rather startling to walk down the narrow streets of Arles steeped in old Roman history, and to meet on every corner these smooth-browed women with straight Grecian noses—these women who have faces that might have served as models for Grecian coins and who are dressed in the costumes of Provence, with pleated, fichued bodices and long full skirts, and with little black-banded caps that have appendages, somewhat like rudders, blowing in the breeze.

The Grecian women are portrayed with great completeness in the quaint old Muséon Arlaten, where, too, are shown the more picturesque customs of the country district. Here are the bride and bridegroom in their elaborate costumes; here a Provençal farmer's family celebrating Noël. The farmer is pouring a libation on the hearth; the table is laid with baskets of snails, with celery and bread and cheese. A big Christmas cake is set to one side, and on the back of the farmer's chair sits a blackbird with knowing eye and glistening feathers. Here are three costumed women come to visit a newly born child, bringing him gifts, that he may grow as wise as salt, as straight as a match, as good as bread. Here are the household implements of other days, and the spindle bread-baskets, the cradle of old wood rubbed smooth and dark with age.

* * *

The country roads that led to Les Baux were quite deserted. There were no houses, the scenery grew wild and strange, hills loomed against the sky, the rocks were thrown into fantastic formations, and clumps of yellow Plantagenet blossomed in lonely golden splendor in the gray fields. Suddenly the road branched; one fork led over the hill and disappeared; the other, which we took, wound sharply over a knoll, and stopped in front of the Pavillon de la Reine Jeanne.

"This," said Herault, in case we should have any doubt about it, and there seemed much room for doubt, "this is Les Baux."

"Where?" we asked blankly. He waved his arms in a large encircling gesture—across hills and rocks and rocks and hills.

"This," he said again, more carefully, "is all that *remains* of Les Baux."

The tan-mustached proprietor of the Pavillon of Queen Jeanne came out to greet us. First we must have some luncheon, he said, since the sun was high in the heavens, and afterward his good friend, the wife of the artist, would show us through the deserted streets of old Les Baux. "You must know," he said, "that once we had thirty-six hundred people living in this little town; now there are only thirty-five."

Madame came a little later; a bright-eyed woman with gleaming teeth, a friendly smile and a gay stream of French. She knew Les Baux's history from its earliest Roman days, through the struggle to maintain its fortress-like position in the siege ordered by Richelieu, down to the present moment when it drowsed in the sun, and under the spell of her fluent tongue history blossomed again.

"Once it was a place of grandeur; see how it is built high over the rocky slopes—almost a fortress in itself. But there was no water; there is still no water; everything must be brought from many miles away, and it is very fatiguing. In those days it spelled the downfall of Les Baux, for the inhabitants could not get out to secure their supplies. Now there are but a few families left; some stone cutters, the inn people, my husband and myself. My husband likes it because he paints—it is so quiet and deserted he can roam at will and set his easel down where he wishes."

"And you?" we questioned. She shrugged. "Oh, I like it wherever I am. . . . I could wish," she added honestly, "that it were not so cold. Sometimes it is bitingly cold in winter." The sun beat down on our heads, the landscape shimmered with heat. We asked: "How cold does it become?" and she replied solemnly; "Can you believe it—sometimes we actually have frost. Frost!" She said there was little rain, and much wind; the mistral blows—"Ah, do you know what the mistral is?" "Yes," we said, having experienced it; but we thought rather of the French poet who had loved his Provence and everything about it so well that he had taken the name "Mistral" and sung his way to fame under that gusty title.

* * *

Madame-the-wife-of-the-artist took us through the streets hewn out of rock, pointing out the caves, also hewn out of the gray rock, where the early Romans had lived. "And these," she said, "were the homes of those who lived here in the Middle Ages. See what great fireplaces they had—and the heavy wooden shutters. There you can see that a stairway went to the upper story. . . . This—is it not a fine one?—was the Governor's house."

We wound steadily up the sloping streets, deserted save for ourselves and some scuttling insects, up a steep rocky path to the great stone plateau. There, with the wind blowing around us, we gazed out across the acres so far below us, past flying field and villages grown diminutive with distance, to the flat sea shimmering in the sun's haze. The landscape was a mingling of browns and greens, purples and yellows, patches of tiny flowers and bright lichens and gray stones. And the rocky walls and the far hills and the white sky. We knew, we said, why Madame's husband, the artist, loved it here.

At the edge of the plateau the noble outlines of a château lifted against the sky. The weather-beaten gray walls were roofless and crumbling, the foundations were hidden under a tapestry of wild lavender and mint. But you could see the great rooms of the old castle, reconstruct its proud position in your mind's eye, imagine the lords of Les Baux riding into the courtyard, calling to the men to take their horses, and clattering in their heavy mailed suits up the broad stairway. To one side was an enormous dovecote—also made of stone—for eight hundred pigeons. "And perhaps," said Madame, "the lords of Les Baux were proudest of all of their dovecote and their pigeons, for only the grand seigneur was permitted, in those days, to keep the birds. It was the droit de seigneur—the privilege of the nobleman."

Now the dove-cotes were empty. But birds still wheeled in the sky, and the modest little wild-flowers and the flaunting Plantagenet still bloomed, as they must have bloomed in those far-away days, among the rocks—making a carpet of color down the centuries.

A. DE L.

Said Dinah Lou: "Who Likes Persimmons?"

"Frost done bin fallin' right smaht 'roun' heah lately," Dinah Lou greeted me as I entered the kitchen one Saturday. "If you an' Miss Lucy ain't got nothin' ter do dis mawnin', you mout go down ter de orchard an' see if dem 'simmons is ripe. Ah'll fotch you a basket out de pantry."

I gleefully accepted both her suggestion and the basket, and started in search of Lucy. Scarcely had I reached the foot of the stairs, however, when she joined me, having made a rather abrupt descent by sliding down the banisters. She jumped off expertly before reaching the newel-post. "Where are you going with the basket?"

"Persimmon hunting," I answered. "Dinah Lou says there's been frost enough to ripen them. Get your sweater and come on."

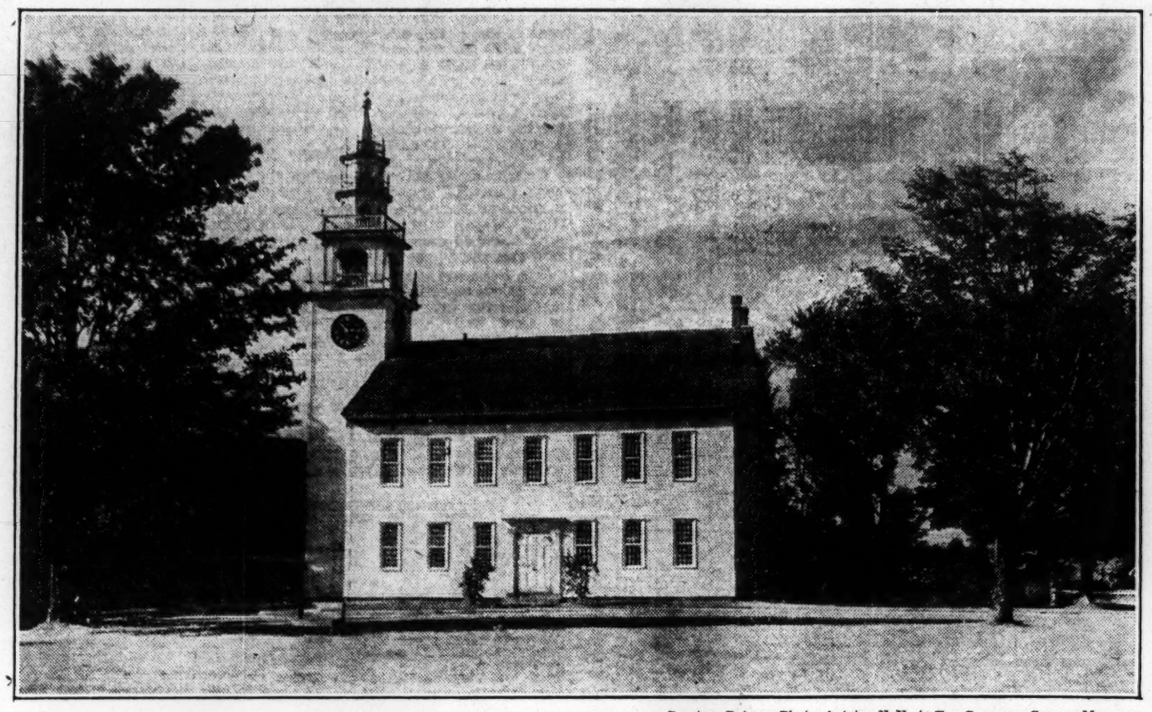
The orchard was quite a long distance from the house, but Lucy and I raced nearly all the way. There was a crispness in the morning air that made a slower pace unendurable. A few nodding plumes of goldenrod were left in the field. The leaves on the sweet-gum trees had turned to red and yellow. "Look," Lucy exclaimed suddenly. "The persimmons are ripe! See them up there?"

I shaded my eyes with my hands and gazed up at the branches of a tall persimmon tree. "They look just like little oranges, don't they?" I queried—adding, as an after thought, "Only all shriveled."

It was no easy matter to dislodge the fruit. We gathered a little pile of sticks and stones, and spent the greater part of an hour throwing these at the branches. Now and then a persimmon would fall; but most of our time was taken up with dodging our missiles, which had a way of returning to us, boomerang fashion. The trees were all exceedingly tall and their branches close to the top, making them impossible to climb. We were considerably cheered by the arrival of Asbestos, Uncle Jefferson's grandson, who volunteered to climb a tree for us. Once at the top, he shook the branches vigorously and successfully. "That's enough, 'Bestos, and thank you," called Lucy, our basket being filled.

"You welcome, Miss Lucy. Ah calc'late Ah mout better shake de res' er dese 'simmons down fer mahself. Kaze if Ah don't git 'em de 'possoms will!"

C. C.



Courtesy Putnam Photo, Antrim, N. H., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Old Meeting-House, Jaffrey, New Hampshire

COULD Sir Christopher Wren walk the streets of London in 1932, he would no doubt feel gratification but no surprise to see many of his beautiful church spires still soaring above the housetops, two hundred and fifty years after he erected them. For he built to endure. His materials for steeples and towers were the best of their kind: Portland stone, English oak, and lead of a much better quality than can be obtained today. His workmanship was as excellent as his materials. He gathered round him a group of reliable and skilled artisans, headed by a master mason who was ingenious as well. In his own words, this was Wren's general plan in building churches — "to bring them out as far as possible from the obscure lanes, not too nicely to observe east and west, unless they fall out properly; such fronts as shall lie most open in view should be adorned with porticoes, both for beauty and convenience, which, together with handsome spires or lanterns, rising in good proportions above the neighboring houses, may be of sufficient ornament to the town without a great expense, for enriching the outward walls of the church in which plainness and duration ought principally to be studied." Guided by these rules, the great architect's genuis created what is probably the most remarkable group of city churches ever designed by one man, that group which clusters about Saint Paul's Cathedral in the heart of London.

Little did Sir Christopher Wren suspect to what extent his spires and towers would influence church architecture in the New England colonies across the Atlantic. Picture him driving up the Connecticut River Valley today, if your imagination permits, through town after town of sturdy white houses presided over by the white church with its steeple, the latter, in many instances, modeled after his design. The "meeting-house" shared first place with the schoolhouse in the building plans of the American settlers. Here were no famous stone quarries at hand, but on every side stretched virgin forests. Sir Christopher could not but be amazed at what these pioneer builders achieved solely with wood and white paint. The beauty and simplicity of line, the exquisite grace of the steeples, the perfect adaptation of his somewhat elaborate and fanciful style to the plainer requirements of the New England landscape must certainly delight him. If he were wise, he would extend his tour to include many expeditions up side roads to tiny villages back in the hills—for in them are to be found some of the finest examples of his imitators' work.

Such a church there is in the village of Jaffrey, in southern New Hampshire. It stands on the common, on the crest of a slope, looking toward the towering bulk of Mount Monadnock, the "surpassing mountain" of the Indians. Today, as the photograph shows, great trees have grown up around the church. But, at the time the building was erected, the common was all cleared land, and the view of Monadnock and the surrounding countryside must have been superb. The adventurous New Englanders who pushed their way farther and farther into the wilderness to start settlements had indeed an eye for a beautiful situation. Often they set their churches on hilltops to command the finest outlook the town afforded. And sometimes, as in the case of Jaffrey, it did "fall out properly" to have them face the west.

The men of Jaffrey voted in April, 1774, to build their meeting-house, less than a year after the town was incorporated under the royal governor, John Wentworth. There has always been a legend (and there is good evidence to support it) that the building was "raised" on the day of the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, and that the guns of the battle were heard while the work was going forward. It appears from town records that the church never received a coat of paint until 1798 and was not actually completed until the following year. As it stood then, the meeting-house was a plain, rectangular building, with a porch at either end and a door in the middle. Inside, it had square pews, a gallery around three sides, and a high pulpit reached by two flights of stairs. Not until 1822 was the belfry, supporting its turreted steeple, erected on the west end, to be a "sufficient ornament to the town." A year later the town purchased a bell cast by Paul Revere. It is the pride of the town that this bell is still striking the hours.

In 1782 a most remarkable man was ordained the first minister of Jaffrey. The Rev. Laban Ainsworth had been prepared as a boy to enter Harvard College in 1775; but, there being just then certain difficulties in Boston, his father advised him, "To avoid the British, go to Dartmouth, in the woods." This he did, graduated in 1778, and came to Jaffrey four years later. His ministry there lasted for seventy-five years. For fifty years he labored without a colleague, and, with assistance, continued as pastor throughout his remaining years, which were more than one hundred all told.

The old white church of Jaffrey is the cherished possession of the town. At any time of day, in any season of the year, it is beautiful. Who can tell whether it is lovelier framed in the soft colors of early spring, or when the maples grouped about it are flaming red and yellow against the dark background of pines? It is exquisite in the moonlight, and in the snow it is austerely beautiful. Always it is a joy to look upon. It has a satisfying appropriateness to its surroundings—the "plainness and duration" set off by the decorative steeple which was Sir Christopher Wren's style and which was adapted by the New England builders with such happy results.

C. R. M.

The Music of Hungary

As I look back upon my visit in Hungary, I feel that perhaps the deepest and most lasting impression she created upon my mind was through her exhilarating, saddening, and bewildering music, so typical of the Magyar temperament. Like the Magyars, it must be understood to be appreciated.

Although Hungarian music was not committed to print till the end of the seventeenth century, when it consisted chiefly of songs and tunes of a more imposing quality than the ordinary folk-song, yet music has always occupied an important place in Hungarian life, and the visitor in Hungary quickly realizes this. I soon discovered that nearly all Hungarian music is adaptable for singing, so it did not surprise me to learn that it has originated from old Hungarian songs.

During some of the delightful musical evenings we enjoyed on the Great Plain, and at Budapest, I learnt a great deal about the earlier musical life of the country. The Magyar loves retrospect, so it was not difficult to cull all sorts of interesting facts about their musical history. Even eight hundred years ago the music of my land of enchantment had earned a reputation for itself which time has only strengthened. The songs which had charmed me in the harvest fields and vineyards, had, so my friends told me, once attracted a bishop, who was traveling with a famous singing master. He was awakened in the night by the singing of some Hungarians, and he was so impressed by the sweetness of the music that he took the trouble to find out the identity of the singers. I believe that those Hungarians were then living near Lake Constance, and that the episode occurred many centuries ago.

There is no doubt that the ancient Hungarian tribes loved singing, although their musical tendencies found an outlet on the clarionet, duda, tilinkó and shepherd's horn.

One day the charming Magyar who had invited me to hear the gypsies play was spending the evening with us at Budapest.

"Do you remember how fascinated you were with the playing of the shepherds on their pipes?" she suddenly asked me.

"Do I remember?" I asked surprisedly. "I shall never forget those wonderful mornings on the Great Plain when the shepherd revealed his innermost thoughts to me through his music. When I think of his face and his playing, I feel that we drifted into the past; it seemed to take one into a very different world to that we live in today."

"I can quite understand that," answered the girl. "Their music, like all these old instruments, probably came from my countrymen's original home."

"Is it true," I asked, "that the shepherd's horn, which, I believe, is made from a buffalo or ox, is still blown by the night watchman every hour?"

"In some places that is still the custom," she answered, "and when the shepherds want to collect their herd they blow their horns."—ELIZABETH KEITH MORRIS, in "Hungary, the Land of Enchantment."

УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ ПРАВА НА ПАШЕ ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В ПРЕВОЙ главе книги Бытия мы читаем: "И сотворил Бог человека по образу Своему, по образу Божью сотворил его." Что мы все в течении целых столетий читали это место, не усматривая в нем прямого его обращения к нам, об'ясняется отчасти господствующим мнением, что мы не происходим от Бога и что вселенная создана из материи. Это мнение повергло человечество во тьму неведения, неведения о том что Бог—любящий людей Отец, неведения о божественном наследии человека, как чада Божия. Что Бог—Отец людей—допускается молчаливо или открыто всеми, кто творит Молитву Господню, как молитву данную Иисусом Христом своим ученикам,—потому что она определенно говорит: "Отче наш, сущий на небесах." А если Бог наш Отец то следовательно человек—сын Божий и сущность его духовна. Святой Павел писал: "Сей Самый Дух свидетельствует духу нашему, что мы дети Божьи. А если дети, то и наследники, наследники Божьи, сонаследники-же Христу."

В настоящее время все могут и все должны утверждать свое право на божественное происхождение, как детей Божиих, как сознательных наследников единого и единственного Разума или Отца. Шестьдесят слишком лет тому назад последователи Христианской Науки начали и продолжали утверждать свое божественное сыновство, и ясное сознание их законного наследия принесло им освобождение от болезней и горестей всякаго рода. Им было это дано благодаря тому, что **Mary Baker Eddy** с таким бескорыстием и мужеством искала, пока не нашла ее, правду о человеке, как о чаде Божием. После того как, раскрыв свою любимую Библию и прочтя повествование об одном исцелении нашего Учителя, она сама исцелилась от последствий несчастного случая, который грозил ей роковым исходом,—она поняла, что прикоснулась к краю одежды Христа, Истины, и что получила исцеление от прикосновения Христа. Она жаждала узнать больше о том, как совершилось ея исцеление; жаждала открыть тот закон или то непреложное правило, в силу которых ея исцеление стало возможным, и в силу которых—она была уверена—станут возможны и другие исцеления. В течении трех лет она изучала Библию, не читая почти ничего иного,—как наконец перед ней раскрылась Наука Христова—целительства, которую она назвала Христианской Наукой. В текстах Библии, озаренных для нее небывалым прежде светом, она нашла то, чего искала в течении многих лет: что благость Божия действует в силу неизменного, точного закона.

В книге текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" которую Mrs. Eddy написала позже, она говорит (стр. 226): "Я видела перед собою больных, влачивших долгие годы порабощения нереальному властителю, считая, что ими управляет скорее тело нежели Разум,» и прибавляет далее: "я видела перед собою страшный конфликт, Чермное Море и Пустыню но я шла вперед, движимая верой в Бога, предоставляя Истине, этому могучему освободителю, вести меня в страну Христианской Науки, где спадают оковы и где права человека ведомы и полностью признаны."

Большая радость охватила одного начинающего ученика Христианской Науки, когда он впервые услышал, что он в сущности, чадо Божие,—и он глубоко и долго думал над смыслом этих слов. Поистине он чувствовал, что ступает по святой почве в то время как размышляет о нерушимой, небесной реальности, которая перед ним раскрылась. Он понял, что если истинный человек отражает свойства Божии, подобно тому как зеркало дает точное отражение стоящего перед ним—то и он сможет доказать верность этого духовного факта своим проникновением в смысл спасительных качеств Истины и любви. С этих пор этому ученику Христианской Науки стали представляться разные возможности применять целительную силу Божию. Сознание своих духовных свойств подвигло его использовать власть данную ему его небесным Отцом—Матерью Богом.

Христос — Иисус утвердил свое божественное сыновство и сказал нам, что дела, которые Он творил, мы тоже должны творить. Следуя за нашим Учителем, и мы можем проявить дарованную нам Богом способность отражать в себе добро, достигать истинного самосознания, самообладания и уверенности в себе в ежедневном опыте жизни. Сын Божий не подчинен козням, так называемого зла, он господствует над вселенной. Если мы понимаем это, мы можем проявить наше духовное господство над сокрытыми суевериями заблуждения, над ложным тщеславием, над так называемым своеволием; над всяким лукавым внушением плоти. Через Христианскую Науку мы имеем возможность проникать в самые глубины Разума, отражать в себе духовные, вдохновляющие мысли, которые восходят к небу; твердо держаться духовных решений и убеждений—и с терпеливой настойчивостью превозмогать материальность во всем ея многообразии.

Всякий может утверждать свое право на божественное происхождение, свою способность к совершенствованию, к преуспеянию; всякий может быт здоровым, счастливым, радостным и свободным, потому что все это принадлежит ему уже в силу его божественного наследия, и нуждается с его стороны только в утверждении и в использовании, чтобы приложить это к жизни. Апостол Иоанн писал: "Возлюбленные, теперь мы дети Божии." Mrs. Eddy говорит: "Science and Health" стр. 264: «Мы должны поступать, как обладающие полной властью от Того, в Ком мы имеем наше бытие."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

The City Calls

Always and always
The city calls to me;
I cannot fail to mind it,
No matter where I be.
My fathers lived in small towns,
Lived contented, too,—
Green lawns and neighbor talk,
And little that's new.

I cannot bide the small towns,
Cannot stay there long.
I lose my eagerness,
The world goes wrong.
But when I stand once more
On any crowded street,
Something sings in my heart,
Clear and glad and sweet.

London is a rare town,
'Spite of grime and pall;
New York, where I was born,
The marvel of them all;
Seattle and Los Angeles,
Tucson and Santa Fé—
Heart, how they call to me,
Miles and miles away!

Cities, cities, cities—
Countless lives and lights!
How could one dislike them?
I dream about them, nights!
May they stand forever,
Until time shall fall!
Are they not a wondrous thing?
I would know them all!

FRANCES CROSBY HAMLET.

Claiming Our Birthright

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE first chapter of Genesis we read, "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." That men in general have for centuries read this passage without believing that it had any specific message for them is due in part to the fact that the universal belief has prevailed that man is not the offspring of God, and that creation is material. This belief has subjected humanity to the darkness of ignorance—ignorance of God as man's loving Father, ignorance of man's divine heritage as the child of God. That God is man's Father is admitted, tacitly or consciously, by all who pray the Lord's Prayer, as given by Christ Jesus to his disciples; for the prayer plainly says, "Our Father which art in heaven." Since God is man's Father, man must be God's son, and spiritual. St. Paul wrote, "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God: and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ."

Today, all can and should claim their divine birthright as the children of God, as intelligent heirs of the one and only Mind or Father. For over sixty years students of Christian Science have been claiming their divine sonship, and the clear realization of their rightful heritage has brought them freedom from ills and woes of all kinds. They have been able to do this because Mary Baker Eddy was unselfish and courageous enough to seek until she found the truth about man as the child of God. Having been herself healed of a supposedly fatal injury, on opening her beloved Bible and reading the account of a healing by our Master, she knew that she had touched the hem of the garment of the Christ, Truth, and that she had been healed by the Christly touch. She yearned to know more of how she was healed; to discover the law or positive rule which made her healing possible, and which she felt sure made other healings possible. For three years she searched the pages of the Bible, reading little else, and was rewarded by discovering the Science of Christ-healing, which she named Christian Science. Within the pages of the Bible, illuminated now as never before, she found what she had sought for many years—the proof that God's goodness operates under unchangeable positive law.

In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which Mrs. Eddy wrote later on, she says (p. 226): "I saw before me the sick, wearing out years of servitude to an unreal master in the belief that the body governed them, rather than Mind;" adding, "I saw before me the awful conflict, the Red Sea and the wilderness; but I pressed on through faith in God, trusting Truth, the strong deliverer, to guide me into the land of Christian Science, where fetters fall and the rights of man are fully known and acknowledged."

A young student of Christian Science was overjoyed to learn that he was, in reality, the child of God, and he pondered deeply what this could mean. It was indeed holy ground upon which he trod, as he meditated on the sacred, heavenly reality he had envisioned. He saw that since the real man reflects God's qualities, even as the reflection in a mirror reflects exactly the original before the mirror, he could prove this spiritual fact by understanding the saving qualities of Truth and Love. From that time this student has found opportunities to reflect the healing power of God in many ways. Claiming spiritual ability enabled him to utilize the power bestowed upon him by his heavenly Father-Mother God.

Christ Jesus claimed his divine sonship, and he told us that the works he did we should do also. Following our Master, we can prove our God-given power to reflect good, to gain true self-knowledge, self-control, and self-reliance in our everyday experiences. God's man is not subject to the machinations of supposititious evil, but has dominion over all the earth. As we understand this we can demonstrate spiritual dominion over the hidden beliefs of seeming error; over false ambitions; over so-called self-will; over every subtle suggestion of materiality. Through Christian Science we have the power to discern the deep things of Mind; to reflect spiritual, inspirational thoughts that soar heavenward; to hold steadfastly to spiritual resolves and convictions; and patiently to persist in the overcoming of materiality in all its varied forms.

All may claim their divine birthright, their ability to progress, to succeed, to be healthy, happy, joyful, and free, because it is already theirs by divine heritage, needing only their claiming and utilizing of it to make it practical for them. The Apostle John wrote, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God." Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 264), "We must act as possessing all power from Him in whom we have our being."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

This Is a Spray

This is a spray the bird clung to,
Making it blossom with pleasure,
Ere the high tree-top she sprung to,
Fit for her nest and her treasure,
Oh, what a hope beyond measure
Was the poor spray's, which the
flying feet hung to,—
So to be singled out, built in, and
sung to. . . .

—ROBERT BROWNING. "Poems."

Shaping a Play

The manager reads the play, and, to the dramatist's astonishment, reads quite a different play from that which the dramatist imagines he wrote. In particular, the manager reads a play which can scarcely hope to succeed—indeed, a play against whose chances of success ten thousand powerful reasons can be adduced. It is remarkable that a manager nearly always foresees failure in a manuscript, and very seldom success. . . .

Despite all this, however, the manager has already collaborated in the play. The dramatist sees it differently now. All sorts of new considerations have been presented to him. Not a word has been altered; but it is noticeably another play. Which is merely to say that the creative work on it which still remains to be done has been more accurately envisaged. This strange experience could not happen to a novel, because when a novel is written it is finished.

And when the director of rehearsals, or producer, has been chosen, and this priceless and mysterious person has his first serious confabulation with the author, then at once the play begins to assume new shapes—contours undreamt of by the author till that startling moment. . . .

As the rehearsals proceed the play changes from day to day. However autocratic the producer, however obstinate the dramatist, the play will vary at each rehearsal like a large cloud in a gentle wind. It is never the same play for two days together. Nor is this surprising, seeing that every day and night a dozen, or it may be two dozen, human beings endowed with the creative gift are creatively working on it. Every dramatist who is candid with himself—I do not suggest that he should be candid to the theatrical world—well knows that though his play is often worsened by his collaborators it is also often improved—and improved in the most mysterious and dazzling manner—without a word being altered. Producer and actors do not merely suggest possibilities, they execute them. And the author is confronted by artistic phenomena for which lawfully he may not claim credit.

On the other hand, he may be confronted by inartistic phenomena in respect to which lawfully he is blameless, but which he cannot prevent; a rehearsal is like a battle,—certain persons are theoretically in control, but in fact the thing principally fights itself. And thus the creation goes on until the dress rehearsal, when it seems to have come to a stop. And the dramatist lying awake in the night reflects, stoically, fatalistically: "Well, that is the play that they have made of my play!" And he may be pleased or he may be disgusted. But if he attends the first performance he cannot fail to notice, after the first few minutes of it, that he was quite mistaken, and that what the actors are performing is still another play. The audience is collaborating.—From "The Author's Craft," by ARNOLD BENNETT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland, and any Pan-American countries.

United States			
14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	4c
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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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MARKET SINKS INTO ANOTHER SLOW DECLINE

Strength of Rails Fails to Keep Other Groups From Reacting

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP) — Rails, provided with fresh steam by encouraging carloadings reports, were unable to pull the stock market out of its lethargy today.

Rails made some progress, but other groups failed to follow, and the list was irregularly lower in the late trading.

Gains of a point or more were held by several carriers, including Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Lackawanna and Norfolk & Western, while numerous others were up fractionally.

On the other hand, American Telephone, Case, U. S. Steel, General Motors, American Can and Western Union lost 1 to 2.

Transactions approximated 1,100,000 shares.

General Motors encountered considerable pressure, losing about a point. Case slid back a couple of points, and United States Steel was off more than a point.

Statisticians were again estimating a fair increase in the movement of freight for the country at large, to be shown in the weekly statement due on Saturday. Continued gains in car loadings well into the middle of October is contrary to the usual seasonal trend, and has brought considerable encouragement to rail executives. Advance estimates indicated that a few more carriers would show their fixed charges earned for October, although the earnings problem for the carriers at large is still described as acute.

Steel Outlook

Brokerage quarters were busy with gossip over U. S. Steel's preferred dividend action, due next week, and were inclined to take a moderately optimistic attitude, on the theory that the steel outlook had been enhanced by the better feeling among railroad executives. The carriers are one of the chief consumers of steel.

Corporate earnings statement coming to hand for the first nine months again attracted attention. A number of the food companies showed net for the period only slightly under the like period of last year.

Two Canadian gold mines, McIntyre Porcupine and Dome, showed gains over a year ago. Gold mining had been helped by the slump in general commodity prices, enhancing the relative value of gold, but if the bottom of the slump in commodities was seen in June and July, as many now hold, the gold mining industry can look for no further stimulation of that sort.

There were further reports of foreign buying in this market. On the whole, however, the business was said to be of small proportions, with buying somewhat in excess of selling. Some purchases of railroad securities were reported for Swiss account.

Bonds Rule Irregular

Indications of firmness in some of the rail loans gave a somewhat more cheerful tone to the bond market today, but prices as a whole showed considerable irregularity.

The United States Government section also rallied moderately after easing yesterday. The best gains were recorded by Treasury 3½'s and 3¾'s in rather active trading. In some quarters it was reported that England was picking up Treasury issues, possibly in connection with the payment of December interest charges to the United States.

The semispeculative rail liens that registered improvement generally reflected optimism regarding freight car loading reports which are beginning to make their appearance. A few of the larger carriers have shown a substantial increase in business compared with previous returns this year. It was pointed out, however, that much of the upturn can be attributed to seasonal influences and that rail traffic still has a long way to go to reach normal.

Bonds that firmed moderately included some of Delaware & Hudson, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Illinois Central, New York Central, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania and Southern. Santa Fe issues were a trifle lower, as were those of Canadian Pacific, Erie and Baltimore & Ohio

A number of the utilities were subjected to pressure. Among these were obligations of American & Foreign Power, International Telephone, Utilities Power & Light and Western Union. American Telephones were easy. There were few important changes in the industrial division.

With the exception of the Germans, which were slightly off, foreign bonds were fairly firm. British 5½'s held around their year's high mark, while modest gains were shown by the Australians, Brazilians, Colombians and Japanese.

Employment Trend Continues Upward

FROM several states come statements of improvement in the employment situation. In Rhode Island 6000 people were given jobs last month, and 7000 were added to pay rolls the month before, says Daniel F. McLaughlin, State Commissioner of Labor. The Chamber of Commerce of Nashville, Tenn., announces that during the two months from July 15 to Sept. 15 about 2000 workers were added to pay rolls in that city and that 17 of the 47 manufacturers in the district would add more workers later on.

In the State of Illinois employment and pay rolls of the approximately 1000 factories showed an average gain of 1.8 per cent in employment and 7.1 per cent in pay rolls during September. The Anthracite Bureau of Information reports that employment and pay rolls in the anthracite coal industry increased 14 per cent from August to September, with about 76,000 workers now employed by 153 collieries.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 20	Last Oct. 19
9⅛	1⅝	..	Adams Express	1100	6½	6⅛	6¼	6¼
14	9½	..	Addressograph	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
4⅛	1¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	3	3	3	3
63½	38⅛	3	Air Reduction	2100	58¾	57⅛	57¼	58½
16⅜	7⅜	.80	Alaska-Juneau	1400	12⅛	11⅜	12	12¼
3⅜	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	900	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
18	5¼	..	Alleghany Steel	70	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
88¼	42½	6⅓	Allied Chem	4100	76⅜	75	75½	76¼
15⅜	4	..	Allis Chalmers	200	9	8½	8½	9⅛
22⅜	12	2	Amerada	200	19⅛	19⅛	19½	..
22½	5	..	Am Bank Note	400	14	13⅜	14	13⅝
9⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sug pf	14	4	4	4	..
73⅞	29⅜	4	Am Can	5400	54⅜	52⅜	53	53¾
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	100	120¾	120	120	119¾
17	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	9	8¾	8¾	9⅜
50	16	..	Am Car & F pf	100	23¼	22	22	..
37⅜	18	3⅝	Am Chicle	100	35	35	35	..
8½	2	..	Am Colortype	100	7	7	7	7⅜
26⅜	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
15⅜	2⅜	..	Am European	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
15	7	..	Am & For Pow	1700	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
3½	8	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	16	16	16	16
28¼	23	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	10½	10½	10⅛	10½
21⅜	7⅜	2	Am Ice	100	7	7	7	7
12	2½	..	Am International	1100	8	7½	7½	7⅝
15¼	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	400	8¾	8½	8½	8¼
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	1000	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
32	10½	..	Am Metal 6%	10	21	21	21	..
17⅛	3	..	Am Power & Lt	1900	11⅛	11⅛	10¾	11
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	400	28½	28	28	27½
12¼	3½	..	Am Radiator	2700	8½	7⅞	8	8⅞
15½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1600	12⅝	11½	12	12½
29¼	13½	3	Am Safety Razor	100	22½	22	22½	..
25½	10	..	Am Shipbuilding	10	13½	13½	13½	13⅛
27¼	5	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2900	15⅜	14⅝	15	15⅜
15⅞	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	9	8¼	8¼	8¼
36⅜	20	2½	Am Stores	200	32	32	32	..
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	23⅜	23	23	23⅜
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	6800	108¼	105¾	106¼	108⅛
30½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	5100	24¾	23¼	23¼	24¼
10	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	200	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	6⅛
39⅞	18½	..	Am Woolen pf	1000	29	28½	29	28½
19⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	2300	10⅜	9⅞	10	10½
75	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	69	69	69	..
61	24	7	Armour Del pf	100	41	41	41	..
2¾	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	100	1	1	1	⅞
5¾	2½	..	Artloom Corp	400	3½	3	3	4
3	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	4100	47¼	44½	45½	45¼
86	35	5	Atchison pf	400	65	65	65	65
46	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	200	24½	24	24	24
21⅝	8⅜	1	Atl Rening	1400	17⅜	16⅜	16¾	17
25½	7½	..	Atlas Powder	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
3⅞	1	..	Atlas Tack	200	3	3	3	..
151¾	28¾	4⅜	Auburn Auto	5700	47¾	44¼	44¼	45¾
7⅛	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¾

—B—

13	2	..	Baldwin Loco	100	7	7	7	7
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	18½	18⅛	18¼	18½
43⅜	33¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	13¾	12¾	13⅛	13⅜
40½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	15⅛	15	15	15⅞
30	10	6½	Barker Bros pf	30	11	11	11	..
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	90	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
43½	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	400	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
95	70	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	70	70	70	..
45	24	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	40	40	40	38⅛
8¾	2⅝	..	Belding Hem	100	5¾	5¾	5⅝	..
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2100	12¼	11½	11⅝	11⅞
24¾	5¾	..	Best & Co	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
29⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3100	19¾	18½	18⅝	19
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	39¾	39	39	39½
50	16	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	12	12	12	12
37⅜	18	..	Booth Fisheries	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
43¼	20	2	Borden	400	28⅜	27¾	27¾	28⅛
14⅜	3¾	..	Borg Warner	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅜
11¾	2¾	..	Briggs Mfg	400	5½	5	5	5⅜
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	1400	23¾	22½	22¾	23½
29⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	62¾	61¾	61¾	62½
21⅜	1	..	Bruns Terminal	200	1	1	1	1
11¼	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
3⅛	⅛	..	Budd Mfg	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	36	36	36	36½
17⅝	7½	..	Butte & Superior	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
57⅜	13⅜	..	Butterick	100	3½	3½	3½	3
24⅝	7	..	Byers	1100	16⅜	15½	15⅜	16½

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	500	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	4	4	4	3⅞
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	500	10⅜	10⅛	10½	10⅜
20⅜	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	14000	14⅞	14⅛	14¼	14⅜
65⅜	16⅜	..	Case Thresh	45000	45½	43¼	44	46
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	300	8½	8⅛	8½	9
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	800	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝
20¾	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	2500	15⅜	14¼	15	14¾
31½	9⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	22000	24⅜	23⅛	23¾	23½
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	9¼	8½	8½	9
4½	3⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅜
8	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	4	4	4	4
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	1500	8	7⅜	7½	7⅞
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	11¾	11	11¼	12
40¼	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	4½
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	7¾	7	7	7
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	10	10¼	10½	10½	10⅛
8	1½	..	Childs Company	800	3⅞	3	3	..
43¼	5	1	Chrysler	24000	15⅜	14⅞	15	15⅝
28½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	11⅞	11	11	11
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	50	50	50	53
8¾	3¼	..	Clark Equipment	200	7	7	7	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	14	14	14	14
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	86¼	86¼	86¼	86½
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
14⅝	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
30	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	14	14	14	..
21	4½	1	*Columbia Gas	10000	14⅞	14	14	14¾
79⅞	4	6	*Columbia G pf A	300	70⅛	70½	70⅛	72½
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	2200	29¾	28½	28⅝	29⅛
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia-Pic ct	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
27¾	10⅞	2	Comm Inv T	300	23⅛	23	23⅛	22½
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	2500	10	9¾	9⅞	9¾
3½	⅛	..	Commlth & So	2800	3¼	3	3	3⅛
68½	27⅛	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	51½	51¼	51¼	51
12¾	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9⅛
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film 1 pf	200	8	8	8	8⅝
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	15000	59⅜	58	58½	59
98½	61½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	95	94¾	95	95
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
9	4	..	Consol Oil	3000	7	6½	6¾	6⅝
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	100	38	38	38	38½
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	8000	34½	33¾	33¾	34¼
12	1	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	5	5	5	..
25¼	6⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	800	15½	15	15½	15⅜
3¾	⅜	..	Cont Motors	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
9⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	3700	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¼
55⅜	24⅞	3	Corn Products	4000	53¼	52¾	53⅛	57⅛
7	1½	..	Coty	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
26½	13½	2*	Cream of Wheat	200	23¾	23¼	23¼	22
15⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	200	14	13½	13½	14¼
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	80	27	27	27	25
20	4	..	Cuba Ry pf	30	12	12	12	12
3⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
26	3	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	12	12	12	..
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	500	62½	60	62½	61
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼

—D—

9⅛	1	..	Davison Chem	700	4¼	4	4	4¼
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	700	10	10	10	10
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	800	67	67	67	67
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	35000	34	31	32¾	31¾
9	1½	..	Denver R G pf	200	4	4	4	4
122	54	6	Detroit Edison	100	80½	80½	80½	..
16⅜	7	..	Devoe & Rey A	700	16¾	16⅛	16¾	..
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	200	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½
26½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	25	25	25	..
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	300	16½	16⅛	16⅛	..
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	800	13½	13	13	13¼
59⅞	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	19000	38	36½	36⅞	38
105⅛	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	500	100	99¼	99½	..

—E—

87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	3000	54¼	52¾	53	54½
32⅜	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	3000	18¾	18	18	18½
100¼	61	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	85	85	85	..
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
16	2⅜	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4000	9¼	8⅜	8⅝	9⅛
14	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	500	30	29	29	29¼
33¼	12⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	23	23	23	23¼
37¼	16	3	Endicott Johnson	100	30¾	34¾	30¾	..
15⅞	2⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	9	8¾	8¾	8½

—F—

2⅜	½	..	Fed Screw W	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	600	15¼	15	15¼	14¾
8	5⅜	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
68	45	6	Firestone C&R pf	100	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	..
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	300	51	50⅞	50⅞	50½
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	4300	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	1100	⅜	¼	¼	¼
2	⅛	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	100	¼	¼	¼	..
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	9¾	9½	9½	10
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18	18	18	18
57⅛	1	..	Fox Film A	700	3¼	3	3	2⅞
26⅞	10	2	Freport Texas	500	22½	22	22	22¼

—G—

35⅜	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	900	17	16⅜	17	17
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	100	14	14	14	14½
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	6700	16⅜	15⅜	15⅝	16½
5	½	..	Gen Bronze	100	3	3	3	3¼
11⅞	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅜
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	3800	30½	30	30	30¼
2¾	⅜	6	Gen Gas & E A	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
24⅜	3	6	Gen G &E E cv pf	100	15I	15	15	15½
30	5¼	7	Gen Gas & E 7%	30	24	24	24	24
24⅝	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	7500	14⅞	13¾	13¾	15
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	76½	76½	76½	76¼
7⅛	1	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
28⅜	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	15	15	15	..
2¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	100	1	1	1	..
15⅜	⅜	..	Gen Refractories	200	7½	7½	7½	8
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2400	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	17⅛
10⅜	3⅛	..	Glidden	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6½
20⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	800	17¾	17	17	17½
97	70	6	Gold Dust pf	100	98	98	98	..
12⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	1600	6	5¾	5⅞	6
29⅞	5½	..	Goodyear	2700	16¾	15⅛	15½	16⅜
69½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	500	43	42¼	43	42¼
30¾	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1600	25½	24	24	25½
7⅞	⅝	7	Graham B H pf	60	70	70	70	..
4½	1	..	Graham Paige	4900	2¾	2	2¼	2⅜
11⅞	2¾	..	Granby	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
9¾	3½	..	Grand Union	200	6	6	6	6¼
35¼	22	.3	Grand Un pf	100	32	32	32	..
30¼	14½	1	Grandt (WT)	100	21½	21½	21½	22
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	2900	14⅜	13½	14	14
21½	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	200	14	13½	14	..

—H—

4¼	⅝	..	Hahn DeDpt Sto	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
12	5	..	Hamilton Watch	50	5	5	5	..
70	33	7	Hanna (MA) pf	30	58	58	58	..
83	45½	6	Hershey Choc	100	57	57	57	..
12½	7⅛	..	Holland Furnace	100	9	9	9	8¾
4½	1	..	Houdaille Her B	200	2⅞	2½	2⅜	2¾
28¼	8¾	..	Houston Oil	2400	17	16¼	16¼	16¾
5⅜	1⅜	..	Houston Oil new	1200	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3½
57½	42¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	200	51½	51	51	..
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	100	7½	7½	7½	..
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	600	5½	5½	5½	5½
5⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	100	3½	3½	3⅜	3

—I—

24⅞	4¾	..	Ill Central	1400	17	15½	15⅝	16½
2⅛	⅜	..	Indian Motor	100	1	1	1	1
40	7¼	2	Indus Rayon	1800	28	27¼	27¼	27⅝
44⅛	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	300	30	30	30	31
27⅛	10	..	Inland Steel	200	16⅛	16	16	16½
8½	2¼	..	Insuranshare Del	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
3⅞	1	..	Insuranshare Md	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
14⅜	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	700	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
7¼	1⅜	..	Interlake Iron	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
3½	¼	..	Int Agr Corp	100	1½	1½	1½	1
117	52½	6⅓	Int Business M	1200	95	94	94	93⅞
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
18¾	3⅝	..	Int Cement	500	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
1⅞	½	..	Int Combustion	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
21	4¾	..	Int Combus pf	200	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
34½	10⅝	1.20	Int Harvester	8700	24⅜	22½	22¾	24⅜
108	68¾	7	Int Harvester pf	100	93	93	93	94
11⅜	2⅝	..	Int Hydroelec	400	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6½
4¼	⅝	..	Int Merc Marine	400	2	2	2	..
12½	3½	..	Int Nickel	1600	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8¾
12	1⅜	..	Int Paper 7%	10	7	7	7	7

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 20	Last Oct. 19
8¾	4	..	Int Print Ink	100	5½	5½	5½	..
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	10	50	50	50	47½
15¼	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	7100	10½	9¾	10	10¼
11	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..

—J—

35	15½	4½	Jewel Tea	100	25	25	25	26
33⅜	10	..	Johns Manville	5300	24	22⅜	22⅜	25⅞

—K—

15¼	2¼	..	Kan C & South	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	1500	5¾	5¼	5¾	5½
14⅜	4⅜	..	Kayser (J) & Co	100	9½	9½	9½	9¼
2¼	½	..	Kelley Sp cfs	600	1	1	1	..
2⅞	½	..	Kelly-Springfield	400	1½	1⅜	1½	..
24	7	..	Kelly-Sp 8% cfs	100	12½	12½	12½	..
4¼	⅞	..	Kelsey Hayes W	1700	1¼	1	1	1⅛
10⅜	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
19¼	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	4900	11¾	11½	11⅜	11½
5	½	..	Kinney & Co	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
19¼	3	..	Kinney pf	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
9½	⅛	..	Kreuger & Toll	2200	¼	¼	¼	¼
185⅜	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	1900	16	15½	15½	15½

—L—

8⅛	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½
4¾	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	200	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43¾
29¼	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	4000	17½	15½	16½	16
9⅜	3¾	..	Libbey-Owens-F	400	6½	6⅛	6½	..
14	6½	.20	Link-Belt	100	11	11	11	11
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
37⅜	13¼	4⅓	Loew's Inc	9000	28⅝	27¼	27½	27½
80	39	6½	Loews pf	200	78⅞	78	78

COMMON STOCK AVERAGE YIELD SHOWS DECLINE

Leaders Give Return of 7.5 P. C. Compared With 13.1 at 1932 Lows

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Dividend returns on a group of 42 leading industrials, railroad and public utility common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange which are still on a cash dividend basis averaged 7.5 per cent at closing prices Friday, compared with 13.1 per cent at 1932 lows for the same stocks.

At bottom prices in 1921, the same group showed an average return of 7.2 per cent, with 38 stocks in the group which were on a cash dividend basis that year having an average return of 8.7 per cent. In 1914, when 30 of these stocks were listed, the average cash dividend return for the group was 5.5 per cent at the low prices for that year, while average return on the 24 stocks then paying cash dividends was 6.9 per cent.

In the panic of 1907 dividend returns at the year's low prices for the 16 stocks in this group then listed averaged 6.5 per cent, with the 13 stocks of the group which paid cash dividends showing an average yield of 8.1 per cent.

Higher in 1932

A total of 38 of the 42 stocks returned higher dividend yields at 1932 low quotations than in any previous readjustments in which the individual issues were listed. At closing prices Friday, 14 of the stocks were still yielding a higher rate than at the bottom of any previous depression.

Of the group, 32 industrial stocks now yield an average of 7.3 per cent compared with 12.4 per cent at the 1932 lows, with an average of 7.8 per cent for the same group at 1921 low prices, and with an average of 8.6 per cent yielded in 1921 by 29 of the stocks which paid cash dividends that year.

Five leading railroad stocks still paying cash dividends now return 8.3 per cent, compared with 18.1 per cent at their lows for this year. At the lows for 1931 four of the stocks then paying dividends yielded an average of 8.4 per cent. At 1914 lows, the five issues returned an average yield of 7.3 per cent and, at bottom prices in 1907, their average yield was 7.2 per cent.

Utilities Lower

Nine leading public utility issues included in the group now return an average of 7.8 per cent on their current cash dividends, compared with 12.7 per cent at the 1932 lows. In 1921, when eight of these issues were listed, only five paid cash dividends, showing an average return of 9 per cent at the lows for that year. In 1914, six of these stocks returned an average of 6.4 per cent at the lows, while in 1907 the average return on three of the stocks then listed was 7.7 per cent at the bottom prices.

Current yields of the 42 stocks are compared with yields at 1932 lows and at the lows for three preceding bear markets in the following table (current dividends are calculated on the basis of last quarterly payments):

	Cur. '32low	'21low	'14low	'07low
	%	%	%	%
Allied Chem ..	8.3	14.1	8.8	...
Amer Brk Sh.	5.5	9.2	9.5	8.8
Amer Can	7.8	13.5	*	*
Air Reduc	5.4	9.7	13.3	...
Amer Ice	14.0	14.8	14.3	...
Atlantic Ref..	6.1	11.6	2.4	...
Corn Prod	5.7	16.2	6.8	*
Cont Can	6.5	11.4	-16.7	*
Diam Match..	5.6	8.5	8.1	...
Eastman	5.8	8.5	6.7	...
Freeport, Tex.	9.4	20.0	*	...
Gen Elec	2.5	4.7	7.3	5.8
Gen Motors ..	7.1	13.1	10.6	*
Internat Harv	5.3	11.6	8.9	...
Intern B Mch	6.7	11.4	13.8	...
Internat Shoe.	7.7	*	5.5	...
S S Kresge....	9.4	15.1	6.9	7.4
Loew's Inc ...	11.2	22.6	10.0	...
Mack Trucks.	5.0	10.0	*	...
Nat Bisc	7.1	13.8	6.9	5.8
Procter & G..	6.5	10.1	4.3	...
Std O Cal....	8.0	13.2	5.9	4.2
Std O N J....	6.7	10.1	4.0	5.6
Texas Corp ..	7.5	10.8	10.3	8.9
Un Carbide ..	4.7	7.7	12.4	...
United Fruit.	10.3	19.5	10.4	7.1
Westingh A B.	7.8	10.8	8.6	3.1
Woolworth	6.5	10.9	7.6	6.7
RAILS				
Ches & Ohio	11.8	25.7	*	7.5
Del & Hudson	9.5	18.8	10.0	6.5
Norf & Westn	8.4	14.0	7.9	6.2
Reading	2.7	10.5	6.6	5.8
Union Pacific.	8.2	21.7	9.0	10.7
UTILITIES				
Am Tel & Tel.	8.5	12.8	8.9	7.0
Am Wat Wks.	8.7	18.2	*	...
Bklyn Un Gas	6.9	10.9	*	6.8
Consol Gas ..	7.2	12.7	9.0	5.3
Detroit Edison	8.0	11.1	9.1	5.2
Pac Gas & El.	7.1	11.9	10.8	*
Pac Tel & Tel	9.2	12.1	*	...
Peoples Gas..	7.4	12.8	*	7.5
Pub Svc N J..	6.9	11.4	7.4	5.6

*No dividends paid.

AIR LINES EXPECT GOOD WINTER TRAFFIC

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—Expecting heaviest winter traffic in history of air transportation, traffic managers of 15 leading air lines at a meeting here discussed a possible improvements in operating methods and means of bringing about uniformity of operations on all lines.

Baggage regulations of all lines represented were brought into uniformity, and all lines which serve meals on through routes if the plane is in the air at mealtime agree to do so at no cost to passengers. Arrangements also were made whereby in the near future purchase of through transportation to any point in the United States or Latin America will be possible at any air line ticket office.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Oct. 20	Oct. 19
10 Am & Cont....	5	5	5	...
565 Am T&T.....	108½	105⅞	105⅞	108½
1730 Andes Pet....	.10	.08	.10	.10
1700 Arcadian.....	1⅞	1	1⅛	1⅞
85 Big Sanf.....	12	11	11	...
350 Bos Elev.....	66¾	66	66	66
5 Brown pf.....	6½	6½	6½	...
20 East SS.....	5½	5⅜	5½	...
156 E G & Fuel...	7¾	7	7	...
41 E G&F pf	52	52	52	53
9 E G&F pr pf..	64	64	64	63
58 Edison Elec ...	181	179½	180	180
50 First Nat S	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛	50
15 Gen Capital..	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
10 Math Alkali..	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅜
25 *Nash	13¾	13¾	13¾	...
100 Nat Ser	.40	.40	.40	.28
10 NE Tel	97	97	97	98
200 No Butte	.41	.40	.40	.41
10 Pac Mills	9	9	9	...
25 Pocahontas	7	7	7	8
100 Quincy Min....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
40 Shawmut	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	...
139 Stone Web	10½	9⅞	10⅜	10½
10 Suff Mach.....	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...
225 Swift & Co....	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	...
50 Uni Found	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
175 Uni Shoe	36½	36⅛	36¼	36¼
17 Uni Shoe pf ..	30	30	30	...
20 War Bros	5	5	5	4⅜

*Ex-dividend.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	90	90
Adams Express 4s '48	60⅛	60⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	27	26
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	21	20½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	17	16⅞
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	85⅝	85⅝
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33¼	32½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78	78
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	68	68
Amer Inter 5½s '49	80	80
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	68½	68
Amer Smelting 5s '47	91¼	90½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105⅝	105
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103½	103⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	103¼	103
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107⅛	107⅛
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	42½	42½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79⅛	79
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	76⅛	75½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	83	82⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93	92⅛
Atch T&SF 4s '05	80¼	80
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91	91
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	23½	23½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98	98
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	73	73
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	58¾	58
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	33¾	32½
Balt & O 5s ct Swn div '50	71½	71½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	71	71
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	107
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107¾	107¾
Beth Steel pur mon 's '42	95½	95½
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	14½	14½
Boston & Maine 5s '55	72¾	72¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	70	70
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	105	105
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86¼	85½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	104	104
Bur Cr N 5s '34	64	64
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	73½	73½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	91¼	90½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	90⅛	90⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	90⅜	90⅛
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	92	92
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	96¼	96⅛
Can North 4½s '35	100	100
Can North deb 6½s '46	106⅝	106½
Can North deb 7s '40	104½	104½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	80⅜	80⅜
Can Pacific 5s '44	92	92
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	40	40
Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	84¼	84¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	90	90
Certainteed 5½s '48	40⅜	40
Ches Corp 5s '47	63	60½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96	93½
Ches & O con 5s '39	103¾	103¾
Chicago B & Q 4½s Ill div '49	88⅞	88⅞
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89	89
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	85	85
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	12¾	12¾
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	104½	104½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	44¾	44¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8⅞	8⅜
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	26½	25½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	51½	51½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	24½	23
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	21¼	20½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	26	25
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	62	62
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	35	34
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	33½	32½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	21½	20½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	49	49
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	35	35
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113	113
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	82½	82½
Childs Co 5s '43	30	29½
Chile Copper 5s '47	35	35
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68	95	94⅛
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	100½	100⅛
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	48½	48½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	49	49
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	82½	80½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr.	81½	81½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	82	81½
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96¼	96¼
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99	99
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95¼	94⅝
Con Gas 5s '57	101½	101¼
Con Gas 4¼s '51	97⅜	97⅛
Container Corp 5s ct '43	19½	19½
Container Corp 6s '46	30	30
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	67	67
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	52⅛	52
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2½	2½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	24¼	24¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	35½	35½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	84⅜	84
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	41	41
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	19	18
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	25	25
Detroit Ed 5s w¼ '52	100⅝	100⅝
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96½	96¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¾	100¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101	101
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87½	87
Dold Packing 6s '42	68½	68½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103½	103¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '57 B	103⅞	103⅝
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	75	74⅞
Erie RR ref 5s '67	29½	28¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	30	28
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	86⅛	86⅛
Fed Metal 7s '34	87	85
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	55	53¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	4	4
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	67	67
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	99¾	99¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅞	102⅞
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	96	96
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	64⅞	64⅞
Goodrich 6s '45	55	54⅜
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	81	81
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80	79½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101¾	101½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	104¾	104½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	56	56
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	56	54½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	57½	57½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	58⅝	58⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	73½	72
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	46	46
Hackensack Water Co 4s '52	92	92
Havana Elec 5s '52	19¼	19¼
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	90	90
Hudson Coal 5s '62	41	41
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	84⅜	84½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¼	102
Ill Beli Tel rfg 5s '56	105¼	105¼
Ill Central 4s '52	58	58
Ill Central 4s '53	51	51
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	58	57½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	39	38⅝
Ill Central 5s '52	62	62
Ill Central CSt&NO 5s A '63	45	45
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	101
Illinois Central 4s '51	16	16
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	80½	80
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	49½	48⅛
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48½	48¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	16½	16½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	62⅝	62⅝
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	20	20
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	22	22
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	6¾	6½
Int Paper 6s '55	19	18½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	35½	34½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	43¼	42½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	39	38½
Kan City P&L 4½s '61	101⅜	101
Kan City P&L 4½s B	102	102
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89½	89¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	67	66⅛
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	91	90
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	65¾	65¾
Laclede Gas 5½s D	64	64
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	45¾	45½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s '2003	50¾	50
Loew's Inc 6s '41	84½	84½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	34⅜	33½
Louis G&E Elec rfg 5s '52	104¼	104¼
L&N Uni 4s '40	86	85
L&N 4½s C 2003	60	60
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	24½	24½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	88⅞	88⅞
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	98	98
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95	94¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	80	80
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	81	80½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	47⅞	47⅞
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	38	37½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	37½	37½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	17	16
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	28½	28½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	28½	27½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	28½	28¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	28¼	27¾
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	28½	28
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	15⅞	15
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	86½	86½
Montreal Tram 4½s	70¼	70¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51	50½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	87⅞	87
Nat Steel 5s	79	78¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	103	103
NJ Pow & Lt 4½s '60	87½	87
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	65½	65½
N O T & Ss 5s '56	28⅝	28⅝
N O T & M 5½s '54 A	35	35
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	72½	72½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	49½	47⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	49¾	48½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	52⅞	51¾
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	75½	75½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	20½	19
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	23	23
NY Chi&StL 6s A '32	41	36½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	42	41¾
NY Edison 5s '51 C	106	105½
NY Edison 5s '44	106½	106¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111⅛	111⅛
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99	99
NY GELH&P 5s '48	108½	108¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	65	65
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	78¾	78¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50½	50½
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	97	97
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100½	100¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103⅜	103¼
NY Tran Rock 6s '46	65½	65½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	49¾	49¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100	100
Norf Southern rfg A '61	5¼	5
Norf & W con 4s '96	96½	96
Norf & W div 4s '44	95¼	95¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	22	22
North Am Co 5s '61	84⅜	84¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	81	81
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	83	83
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	67	67
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	80	79½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100⅜	100⅜
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	100½	100½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	100½	100½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81¼	81
Owens Ill 5s	97	97
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104¾	104¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106¼	106¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	24½	23
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	92	91⅞
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	66⅛	65⅝
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	84¾	84¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	81	80⅝
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	89	89
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100¾	100⅜
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	107⅜	107⅛
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	69⅜	69
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	87¼	87
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	96	95
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102½	102
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	59⅜	59¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	52	51½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	57½	57
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	33	32½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	51½	51½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	96	96
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103¼	103
Pure Oil 5½s '40	72	70½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	84⅞	84⅞
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	70¼	70
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	55	55
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	49	49
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	13¾	13¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11	11
St Louis & SF cts sta	10⅛	10⅛
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	38½	38½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	100⅛	100⅛
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	65	65
Shell Union 5s '47	76	75⅝
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	77⅛	77⅛
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	96½	96½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	31	30½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	91½	91⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94¾	94¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅜	102½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101	101
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	63	62½
Smith A O 6½s '33	99¾	99½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	81¼	81¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	80½	79¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	50½	50⅛
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	51¼	51
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	69	68½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	27¾	27¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	69	69
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	36	35½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅞	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97⅜	97
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98⅝	98½
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	99	98½
Texas Corp 5s '44	88¾	88½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	49½	49¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	90	90
Third Ave adj 5s '60	24	24
Trenton Gas 5s	102⅜	102⅜
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	56½	56
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102	101¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96⅜	96
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85	85
Union Pacific 4½s '67	85¼	85⅛
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	33	33
US Rubber Co 5s '47	48¾	47½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	72½	71½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	31	30
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	32⅞	32½
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	13¾	13¾
Va Elec & Pow 5½s	101	100¾
Virginia Ry 5s '62	93	92½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	102½	102½
Walworth 6s '45	30	29¼
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	17	15¾
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	18¾	18⅜
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105½	105½
Western Electric 5s '44	100¾	100¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	58	58
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	100	100
Western Pacific 5s A '46	35	35
Western Union R E 4½s '50	63¾	63¾
Western Union 5s '51	57⅞	56⅞
Western Union 6½s '36	84½	84
Western Union 5s '60	56⅛	55⅞
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	60	60
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	25½	23½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	25	24
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	87	85
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	69	67¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	67½	66½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct 20	Last Oct 19
3½s '47	101.24	101.22	101.22	101.23
1st 4¼s '47	102.19	102.17	102.17	102.17
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.17	103.19	103.19
4th 4¼s reg	103.16	103.16	103.16	
US 3s '55	96.21	96.16	96.21	96.18
US 3½s '49	98.5	98.	98.5	98.2
US 3¾s '43 Mar	101.6	101.4	101.5	101.3
US 3¾s '43 June	101.8	101.4	101.4	101.2
US 3¾s '47	100.25	100.20	100.20	100.25
US 4s '54	104.15	104.15	104.15	104.12
US 4¼s '52	107.30	107.23	107.23	107.22

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	17⅜	17⅜		
Akershus 5s '63	73⅜	73⅜		
Antioquia 7s D '45	10½	10½		
Antwerp 5s '58	85½	85½		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	53	52¼		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	52½	52½		
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	52	52		
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	52	52		
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	52⅛	51½		
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	52¼	52¼		
Australia 4½s '56	75½	74⅛		
Australia 5s '55	83¼	82¼		
Australia 5s '57	83¼	82¼		
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	50	49⅞		
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	92½	92½		
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	40	40		
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99¾	98		
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101	101		
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105½	104½		
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105½	104½		
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	52	51¾		
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	52¾	52		
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	50¾	50½		
Bogota (City) 8s '45	14⅞	14⅞		
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6	6		
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	7	7		
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7	7		
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	104		
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	17½	17½		
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19⅞	19½		
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19½	19½		
Bremen 7s '35	55¾	55¾		
Brisbane 5s '57	70	70		
Budapest (City) 6s '62	28	28		
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	29⅞	29⅞		
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	45½	45½		
Bulgaria 7s '67	20	20		
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100⅜	100⅛		
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	90½	90¼		
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	101⅛	101⅛		
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	8⅝	8½		
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	9⅜	9⅜		
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	8¼	8¼		
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7⅞	7⅞		
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	8⅛	8⅛		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	8½	8½		
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	41½	41½		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	32⅝	32¼		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	33	32½		
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	76¼	76¼		
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	74	74		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	78⅞	78⅞		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	42¼	42¼		
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	10¼	10⅛		
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	77⅜	77		
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	91¼	91⅛		
Denmark (King) 6s '42	93	92¾		
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 sta	80	79		
Duke Price Power 6s '66	57	56½		
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	100	100		
Dutch El 5½s Nov '53	100	100		
Dutch El 6s '47	100½	100½		
Dutch El sf 6s '62	100½	100½		
Fiat 7s '46 war	90½	90½		
Finland 5½s '58	66¼	66¼		
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	67½	67½		
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	71½	71		
French (Rep) 7s '49	116⅜	116		
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121⅞	121½		
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	49⅞	49¼		
German 7s '49	72⅝	72¼		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	57½	56½		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	51½	50¾		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	51¼	50¾		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	58	57½		
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	39	38¾		
Germ El Pow '53	52	51½		
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	52¾	52⅜		
Germ Gov Int 5½

STANFORD TO MEET TROJANS

Game Likely to Decide Pacific Coast Conference Football Title

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Pts For	Pts Agst	P.C.
Southern Calif.	2	0	0	30	0	1.000
U. C. L. A.	2	0	0	18	7	1.000
Stanford	1	0	0	27	0	1.000
Washington	1	1	0	26	13	1.000
Washington State	1	0	1	7	22	.500
Idaho	1	0	1	19	12	.500
Oregon	0	1	1	7	12	.000
California	0	0	1	2	7	.000
Montana	0	0	2	19	45	.000
Oregon State	0	0	2	0	37	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 20—In a contest of championship caliber, Southern California visits Stanford at Palo Alto, Saturday, to head the program of the football title race in the Pacific Coast Conference. Both elevens are undefeated so far this season, and each scored an easy victory last week in preparation for this affair, which may prove the biggest game of the campaign.

Three other Conference engagements are in prospect. California, which lost in its first league appearance, visits Washington at Seattle. The latter won and tied in two conference tests. Oregon, a surprise loser last week, visits Moscow, Idaho, to play the Vandals, who won last Saturday. State College of Washington, which provided one of the unexpected victories the other day, attacks Oregon State College at Corvallis. The latter had an open date in anticipation.

U. C. L. A. vs. California Tech

U. C. L. A., which climbed to the top of the standing by its surprising triumph last week, receives a smaller opponent, California Tech. The Los Angeles Bruins now show two Conference victories and five wins for the season. Montana, which lost its second Conference battle, invades Montana State at Butte.

Southern California's Trojan's, defending the Conference crown, have defeated four rivals, including Washington State and Oregon State in the league. Last Saturday they scratched out a 6-to-0 win against Loyola of Los Angeles, but this was obviously an off-week for the Trojans. The line was powerful as usual, but the backfield seemed to lack drive. Irvine Warburton, who substituted for O. E. Moehler '33 at quarterback, twisted through the middle of the line on a spinner to score the touchdown.

Stanford got more of a workout in defeating West Coast Army, 26 to 0. It was a free-gaining game on both sides. However, the Cardinals mustered the defense when needed to prevent scoring. It is not often that a team can gain 246 yards, 165 made on passes, without something to show for it on the scoreboard. Stanford, however, made 405 yards and got 21 to the Army's 13 first downs. Elzo L. Van Dellen '35, new halfback for the Stanford Indians, started the scoring in the second period when he reversed left tackle for seven yards to finish a 25-yard advance. K. J Afflerbaugh '33, right halfback, made the second major marker, and bothered the Army all afternoon with tricky footwork. Charles H. White, left halfback, made the other two touchdowns. Last year the Trojans beat the Indians, 19 to 0.

Washington State expects another victory this Saturday in facing Oregon State. The Cougar squad surprised California, 7 to 2, outplaying the Blue and Gold most of the way. Ollie Arbelbide '35, quarterback, made the touchdown, running a punt back 45 yards for the count. G. M. Sander '33, left halfback, kicked the after point. The Bears were given two points when Sander, prepared to punt, let a bad pass from center sail over his head and roll out of the end zone.

Oregon to Meet Idaho

Oregon State, which has lost Conference games to Stanford and Southern California but has won two practice tilts, may present an improved performance after its layoff of last week. Last year the W. S. Cougars defeated the Beavers, 7 to 6.

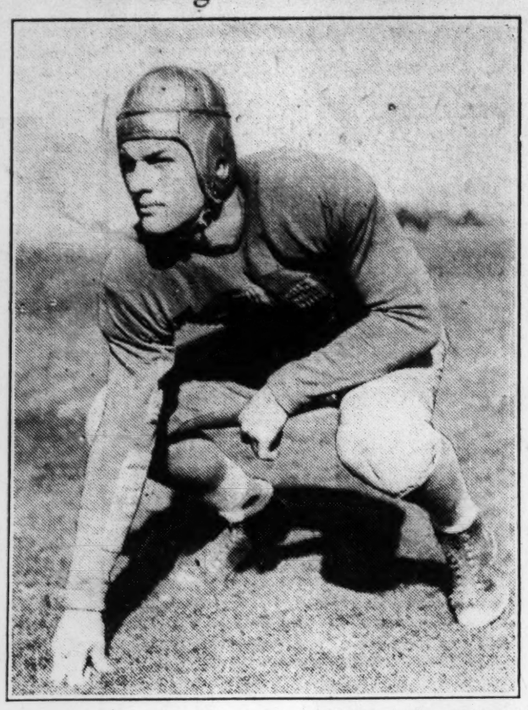
Oregon, which began the season with big expectations, now finds itself meeting Idaho on even terms. The Webfeet fought a scoreless tie with Washington, and last week went down, 12 to 7, before the much-improved U. C. L. A. eleven. Oregon's touchdown was made by a substitute halfback, George S. Peppelnjack '35. He was rushed into the game when the Webfeet reached the enemy 45-yard line. Peppelnjack whirled around right end and down the sideline to the goal. It was his first handling of the ball in a Conference game. Theodor Giesecke '35 kicked the after point.

Idaho's Vandals showed power and versatility to defeat Montana, 19 to 6, with W. M. Smith '34 making two and Cyril L. Geraghty '34 making one of the touchdowns. Robert D. Moser '35 scored one of the three extra points. This gives Idaho more confidence for the Oregon visitation. The latter scored a 9-to-0 win over Idaho the last time they met.

Passes were the scoring asset of U. C. L. A. over the Webfeet, as they made most of their yardage by air. The winning touchdown came that way, after the final gun had sounded. Mitchell J. Frankovich '35, quarterback, dropped behind his own goal line, shot the ball 30 yards to Ransome D. Livesay '35, substitute halfback, who shook off two tacklers, crossed the midfield stripe as the gun sounded, and continued all alone. An earlier Frankovich pass, earning a 50-yard advance, by Joe H. Berry '33, also a substitute halfback, was shortly turned into a touchdown by the same Berry.

This kind of play should defeat California Tech this week-end. The latter lost a game, 6 to 3, to Pomona last week. Montana's opponent, Montana State, was beaten, 13 to 7, by Wyoming.

Starring for the Huskies



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PAUL A. SCHWEGLER '33
University of Washington Football Team.

SWIMMING AT WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 20—The University of Washington recently took definite steps toward the establishment of swimming as a minor sport when the most pretentious schedule of intramural aquatic efforts ever arranged here was announced. Roland E. Belshaw, who is director of intramural athletics and under whose direction swimming was inaugurated last year, has announced a list of interfraternity meets which he hopes will pave the way for aquatics to win a position on the minor sports program for 1933-34. Twelve meets, of dual nature, are scheduled. The events include the 50 and 100-yard freestyle, 50-yard backstroke, 50-yard breaststroke and 100-yard relay events.

LAFAYETTE HAS NEW POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Penna., Oct. 20—Lafayette College coaches will start immediately to appoint captains of all varsity sports teams before each game. This rule, according to the trustee athletic council, will apply to minor sports teams also. The council is of the opinion that the coaches are better able than the players to select men qualified for leaders. A captain of each team will be chosen at the end of the season by the players themselves.

GEORGE GIBSON SIGNS FOR 1933

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 20 (AP)—George Gibson, manager of the Pittsburgh Baseball Club of the National League, last night signed a contract to continue at his job for 1933. His salary was not made public, but baseball circles believe he received an increase, largely in reward for leading the Pirates into second place at the finish of the National League's pennant race.

FINNS TO RUN IN UNITED STATES

Karl A. Hilli of the Finnish-American Athletic League told the Associated Press yesterday that Lauri Vertanen, Lauri Lehtinen and Volmari Isio-Hollo, three middle-distance stars on last summer's Finnish Olympic track and field team, are expected to return to the United States this coming winter and compete in several indoor meets, including the Boston A. A. games.

Texas Meets Rice In Leading Game

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

Teams	Won	Lost	Pts For	Pts Agst	P.C.
Texas Christian	2	0	51	12	1.000
Rice	1	0	13	0	1.000
Arkansas	1	1	32	40	.500
Texas	0	0	0	0	.000
Baylor	0	1	6	20	.000
So. Methodist	0	1	0	13	.000
Texas A. & M.	0	1	0	17	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 20—For two successive years Rice Institute has defeated the University of Texas football team. Both times the defeats came at critical points in the Southwest Conference football race. In 1931 the Owls defeated the Longhorns 7 to 0 in the Steers' first Conference game. After that loss the Texas eleven was never able to hit its right stride and finished far down in the Conference standing. Although the Longhorns won the Southwest championship in 1930, a defeat at the hands of Rice Institute kept the Longhorns from going through a perfect season.

Saturday these two teams meet. Each is considered a possible championship eleven; each is composed largely of seniors; each is said to be the best football team ever produced at the two schools. It will be easily the outstanding gridiron tilt of the Southwest this week.

Defeated Teams Meet

The Baylor Bears and Texas A. & M. College will play in the other Southwest Conference game. Each team has been defeated in the title race.

Texas Christian University strengthened its hold on first place last week-end by handing the Texas Aggies a 17-to-0 defeat. It was the second Conference win for the Horned Frogs and placed them at the top of the standing. Great defense work by the veteran Texas Christian line featured the contest.

The University of Arkansas upset Baylor, 20 to 6, to gain its first victory of the season. A strong passing attack in the second half and an 86-yard run by R. L. LaForge '35, fleet Razorback halfback, gave his team a two-touchdown margin.

A Southwest eleven finished the second successive week with a perfect record in intersectional contests. Southern Methodist, without a victory against Texas foes this year, journeyed east and gained its first win at the expense of Syracuse. The Mustangs depended largely on their running attack rather than their famous aerial game to defeat the eastern team, 16 to 6.

Uses Triple Lateral Pass

On Texas fields, Texas defeated Oklahoma, 17 to 10, and Rice Institute won from Loyola, 14 to 7. So intent were the Sooners in watching E. A. Koy '33 and A. H. Stafford '33, star Texas backs, that they let B. E. Hilliard '35, 160-pound Steer halfback, go unnoticed. Hilliard scored both of the Longhorns' touchdowns, the first on a triple lateral pass and the second on a 93-yard run on a return of a punt. C. H. Blanton '33, Texas tackle, kicked a field goal and added both extra points.

Rice Institute found the Loyola eleven a much different aggregation from the one that lost to Baylor two weeks ago, 18 to 0. The Loyola eleven clearly outplayed the institute team in the last half; but two touchdowns scored in the first half gave the Owls the victory by the score of 14 to 7.

That field goals are coming to be used more than ever was shown by Southwest scores last week-end. Four teams resorted to that method of scoring. A total of seven field goals has been made by Southwest teams and their opponents thus far this season.

Although failing to score in last week's game against Oklahoma, E. A. Koy '33, Texas fullback, kept the lead in the Southwest Conference individual scoring race. His total is six touchdowns and two extra points for 38 points.

NAVY'S BASEBALL SCHEDULE

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 20 (AP)—A 16-game schedule for 1933 was yesterday announced for the United States Naval Academy baseball team. With the addition of the United States Military Academy, the schedule includes the same opponents met by the Navy last year. The Army game will be played at the West Point field, May 27, and the only other game the Navy will play away from home will be that with the University of Virginia. The schedule follows: April 1—University of Vermont; 5—University of Richmond; 8—Lafayette College; 15—Pennsylvania State College; 19—Western Maryland College; 22—University of Virginia; 26—Temple University; 29—West Virginia University. May 3—Gettysburg College; 6—Georgetown University; 10—Washington & Lee University; 13—College of William and Mary; 17—University of North Carolina; 20—University of Maryland; 24—Mount St. Mary's College; 27—United States Military Academy.

U. S. SKI MEET IN SALISBURY

SALISBURY, Conn., Oct. 20 (AP)—D. J. Warner, president of the Salisbury Outing Club, announced last night that the national ski tournament for 1933 will be held in Salisbury

MRS. VARE WINS HURD CUP GOLF

Second Victory in as Many Years, Scoring Rounds of 79 and 77

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., Oct. 20—Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. née Collett, five times United States golf champion and twice runnerup (1931 and 1932), yesterday won the Dorothy Campbell Hurd Cup for the second year in a row at The Merion Cricket Club. Mrs. Vare, who hails from Overbrook and the Philadelphia Country Club, also set up a new record for the tournament, when she scored a 36-hole medal play score of 156, six strokes better than the record 162 she made last year. This year's tourney was the eighth of the series.

The lowest 18-hole score of the two-day event was made by Edith A. Quier of The Huntingdon Valley Country Club yesterday. Miss Quier, playing the west course on Tuesday went around in 85, but yesterday she turned in a 75 on the east course for a total of 160, which gave her second place by a margin of five strokes. Mrs. Vare scored a 77 on the east course yesterday and 79 on the west course Tuesday.

Third place went to Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Country Club with rounds of 82 and 83. Mrs. Hurd, the donor of the trophy, followed in fourth place with consistant rounds of 83 and 84 for a 167. Mrs. Hurd made the second nine yesterday in 39.

Two youthful golfers, Frances Williams, of the St. David's (Penna.) Golf Club and Jane McCullough of Huntingdon Valley, tied for fifth place, with scores of 171. Miss Williams had rounds of 84 and 87 and Miss McCullough scored 85 and 86.

Low net prize for the 36 holes of competition went to Mrs. Harry R. Neilson of the Gulph Mills Golf Club with 189—28—161. Miss McCullough won the low net prize for the east course yesterday with 86—4—82.

Two other members of the Vare family, Abigale and Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Sr., completed the two-day tourney. Miss Vare scored a total of 189 and Mrs. Vare Sr. finished with 199. The summary:

Mrs. E. H. Vare Jr., Phila. C. C.	79	77	156
Edith A. Quier, Huntingdon Val.	85	75	160
Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, Phila. C. C.	82	83	165
Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Merion	83	84	167
Frances Williams, St. David's	84	87	171
Jane McCullough, Huntingdon V.	85	86	171
Mrs. Conyers Button, Philadelphia Cricket	87	94	181
Mrs. J. Walker Hoopes, Wilmington	88	95	183
Mrs. Thomas Hulne, Merion	88	96	184
R. Anne Perry, Phila. Cricket	94	92	186
Mrs. Helen B. Stetson, Huntingdon Valley	85	102	187
Mrs. W. A. Johnson, St. David's	88	101	189
Mrs. William Lyon, Plymouth	90	99	189
Abigale Vare, White Marsh	95	94	189
Mrs. Harry Neilson, Gulph Mills	92	97	189
Mrs. F. L. Stephenson, Huntingdon Valley	95	94	189
Mrs. A. A. G'thwaite, Merion	90	100	190
Mrs. Sydney E. Martin, Huntingdon Valley	93	97	190
Mrs. J. J. Mitchell 2d, Merion	92	99	191
Mrs. Norman P. Rood, Wilm'g't'n	92	99	191
Helen Schoff, Spring Haven	93	99	192
Mrs. R. P. Buchholz, Wilkes Bar.	94	99	193
Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, Huntingdon Valley	95	99	194
Mrs. T. E. Wiederseim, Phila. C.C.	96	101	197
Helen Akeroyd, Phila. C. C.	92	105	197
Mrs. E. H. Vare Sr., White Marsh	99	100	199
Barbara Weaver, Huntingdon V.	94	106	200
Elizabeth Scott, Phila. C. C.	101	99	200
Mrs. Edwin Lord, Phila. C. C.	98	104	202
Mrs. Bertram Lippincott, Hunt V	96	106	202
Lydia Maxwell, Merion	99	104	203
Mrs. L. H. Bieler, Phila. Cricket	101	102	203
Mrs. Oscar Seely, Merion	99	106	205
Mrs. Fred Smith, Phila. C. C.	101	105	206
Mrs. W. W. Keefer, Phila Cricket	104	103	207
Josephine Pilling, Phila. C. C.	95	112	207

PENN OARSMAN WINS RACE AT PRINCETON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 20—James B. (Jim) Anderson Jr. of Richmond, Va., stroke of last year's University of Pennsylvania varsity crew, finished less than a foot ahead of Brewster W. Smith, 1933 Princeton University rowing captain, to win the annual Princeton Coaches' Cup race for single sculls on Lake Carnegie.

John P. Rutherfurd '33, of Allamuchy, N. Y., placed third and Aikman Armstrong Jr. '34, of Blythe, Calif., and Hugo A. Rutherford '34, of Allamuchy, finished in the order named, but all five were so closely bunched at the finish that the judges had to take more than an hour to decide the winner. The time of 6m. 17s. was announced for all five entrants, who are all Princeton undergraduates except Anderson, who was invited to enter the contest. Invitations were also sent to Harvard and Yale, but neither college was able to send representatives.

Two Princeton sophomores, Wharton Sinker Jr., of Elkins Park, Penna., and Stryker Warren of Princeton, N. J., finished sixth and seventh.

Anderson, a senior, will receive a medal for first place, but the cup will go to Smith, a senior, the first Princeton man to place.

$100,000 IN PRIZES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—Approximately $100,000 in prizes will be distributed by the National Billiard Association this year among the players in the three-cushion and pocket billiard tournaments which started on Oct. 17 and end with the world's three-cushion championship tournament the latter part of January. This is the largest distribution ever made by the association, which has been made necessary by the increased number of players and the added interest in the games.

A. A. MAY FOLLOW MAJORS

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP)—The American Association may extend its 1933 baseball campaign by one week to keep step with the majors. The major league season next year will run from April 12 or 13 to Oct. 1. It was at the request of the National League that the 1933 season was extended mainly to include an extra Sunday. Sunday games have been profitable ones for the American Association, too, so the class AA circuit is expected to follow suit. Club owners of the American Association will hold a special meeting here Saturday to discuss 1933 plans.

CRANFORD SIGNED BY N. Y. U.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Francis P. Wall, intramural athletic director at New York University, has announced that Charles B. Cranford had been appointed an assistant in the department of intramural athletics at that university. He is a graduate of Temple University where he formerly coached the wrestlers.

RANGERS LEAVE FOR LAKE PLACID

MONTREAL, Oct. 20 (AP)—The New York Rangers, 32 strong and led by Manager Lester Patrick, left yesterday for Lake Placid, N. Y., to go into training for the coming National Hockey League season.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Annapolis 4, Western Maryland 1.
West Point 1, Delaware 0.

British Workers To Purchase Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Blackburn, Eng.

WORKERS of Audley Hall Mills, Blackburn, Lancs., have decided to purchase three mills and run the looms on a co-operative basis, providing work eventually for 400 people.

The mills, which were closed a year ago, contain more than 2000 looms, and were to be sold by auction, but the workers and their friends have raised sufficient funds to get a first option on the purchase.

Governor Promises Ohio Trust Inquiry

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct 20 (AP)—A campaign speech charge by Lieut.-Gov. William G. Pickrel Tuesday that "careless handling of millions of dollars of Ohio investors money" led to the drastic reorganization of the Continental Shares, Inc., today resulted in an announcement by Governor George White that he would direct the Attorney-General to investigate the matter.

"If stock transactions paralleling methods revealed in the Insull collapse have cost Ohio investors millions of dollars, punishment must be invoked," the Governor said in a statement. He added that he would direct the Attorney-General to conduct the investigation "after the election when no political consideration can enter into the matter."

"The failure of that corporation staggers the mind," Mr. Pickrel said "The careless handling of millions of dollars of Ohio investors brought terrific losses. Similar losses in state finances would be a blow to the credit of Ohio."

TEAMS NOW SEEK MORE HOME GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Oct. 20—Possibility of a revamping of the recently adopted International Hockey League schedule for 1932-33 was in prospect here last night as a result of a vigorous protest from Syracuse Stars on the 120-game program arranged at Monday's meeting in London, Ont. Syracuse has asked President Charles S. King for a new schedule, calling for 25 home games for each club instead of 20.

At the London conference the vote was 5 to 1 in favor of a 20-game program. Syracuse cast the only dissenting voice. Since that time Syracuse has apparently found support from Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit. It is likely that President King will call another league meeting here Saturday.

President King announced last night that St. Louis interests, operating in the American Hockey League last winter, were likely to file today application for an entry into the International League. St. Louis wants to replace Pittsburgh in the circuit.

St. Louis representatives interviewed President King here yesterday and an official franchise application was expected by this afternoon. There is little likelihood of the bid being accepted unless St. Louis agrees to guarantee railway and traveling expenses of International League clubs for the long jump to Missouri.

PLANS BEING LAID FOR SCOUT JAMBOREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Preliminary plans for an eight days' intercolonial Scout jamboree to be held in Trinidad from April 14 to 21, 1933, to celebrate the coming of age of the local Scout movement were laid at a meeting held at Government House recently.

It was announced that the Camp Chief of Gilwell Park was expected to attend the jamboree, which it is hoped to make a landmark in British West Indian Scouting. Numerically, Trinidad, it was stated, holds the leading place in Scouting in these islands. Plans are reported underway in other colonies to coöperate with Trinidad in making the jamboree a success and to send Scouts to it.

MONEY ORDERS SENT TO AFRICA BY AIR

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A new service under which money orders may be sent by air mail to the Union of South Africa and South West Africa, has been inaugurated here.

The order will be handed to the remitter for dispatch by air mail letter to the payee, and it is important that sufficient time should be allowed for the official confirmation of the remittance from the money order department to be sent by the same air mail. In addition to the ordinary poundage, a fee of 11d. irrespective of the amount of the order will be payable on each order.

HOCKEY CHAMPIONS REPORT

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 20 (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League, Stanley Cup champions, opened their training for the 1932-33 season yesterday under the watchful eye of Coach Dick Irvin. The entire roster, with the exception of Charlie Conacher, absent on a hunting trip, turned out for the first practice. Mickey Roach, manager of the Syracuse team of the International League, also was at the Stadium but only two of his players showed up. The rest are expected in the next day or two.

BROOKLYN CRICKETERS WIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—The Brooklyn Cricket Club won the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association championship this year with 9 victories, 4 draws and 1 defeat. The Crescent-Hamilton A. C. was second and the Veterans St. George C. C., was third. R. MacPherson of the Crescents won the batting championship with an average of 31.57, while F. Garcia of the Veterans St. George led the bowlers with an average of 5.81.

U. S. HOFFMAN MACHINERY CORP.

U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $236,272 after depreciation, amortization, etc., compared with a net loss of $235,852 the preceding quarter and net loss of $140,215 the September quarter of 1931; nine months' net loss $696,513, compared with a net loss of $234,151 in the nine months of 1931.

EXPLOITATION OF NATIVE RACES IS LESSENING

University Professor Says Europeans Not Doing Fair Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—The crude exploitation of native races that marked former decades has come into conflict with modern humanitarian and economic ideas. This was indicated in a lecture recently given by Prof. S. Frankel, head of the department of economics at the University of Witwatersrand, when he spoke in connection with a series of addresses on "Our Changing World View."

The once widely held belief that there would be millions of European immigrants into Africa has not materialized and the policy of ruthless exploitation of the Africans has revealed itself as disastrous economically as it is wrong morally, Professor Frankel pointed out.

In his view, the future development of Africa appears to depend more than on any other factor on the organization of the efforts of African society—and to the extent on which these efforts are based on mass coercion or on the development of individuality, personality and human dignity. The problem of colonial statesmanship in Africa, as in the East, is the problem of breaking down the existing static social structure of the native peoples, and of fostering in its place the new growth of societies that would be able to take their place in the new system of world traffic and world coöperation.

The problem of the remaking of Africa is held to be no different in essence from the problem involved in the past, and still involved, in the remaking of Europe. That problem is to devise means of inaugurating change and at the same time protecting those who would be subjected to its most serious perils. In Professor Frankel's opinion it is primarily a problem of political and economic organization and only secondarily one of race.

Thus European civilization is essential to the development of Africa, maintains Professor Frankel. But modern policy shows an appreciation of the necessity of destroying only that in the primitive culture of indigenous peoples which hampers the development of that culture to a higher level of human achievement.

In the opinion of Professor Frankel the Europeans in Africa are not doing sufficient towards ameliorating the lot of the native peoples of the country.

MAJOR LEAGUERS TRIUMPH

CALGARY, Ont., Oct. 20 (AP)—Earl Mack's touring team of major league baseball stars today held a victory over the Calgary All-Stars, whom they defeated yesterday, 8 to 0. McNair and Herman banged home runs for the big leaguers. Bob Grove, Earl Whitehill, Clint Brown, Rube Walberg and Al Schacht did the pitching for the major league team and Dill Dickey and Luke Sewell the catching.

HARVARD FRESHMEN ELECT

Harvard's freshman football team followed the example of the varsity in electing an end as captain. Shaun Kelly Jr., captain of last year's Groton School eleven, was chosen by his team members yesterday. He played end and halfback at Groton and was an outfielder on the baseball team. He is 6ft. 2in. in height and weighs about 180 pounds

Brief 'Gold Rush' to the 'Old Camp' To Recall First Days at Coolgardie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—To mark the fortieth anniversary of the discovery of the Coolgardie gold field, there is to be a "rush" back to Coolgardie's deserted mines, just for a few days. Leading legislators of the State will take part in the anniversary festivities, including Mr. John Scaddan, Minister of Mines; Mr. T. A. L. Davy, Attorney-General, and Sir John Kirwan, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

William Ford and Arthur Bailey had discovered Coolgardie in the days of the "roaring nineties," when men paid for their "tucker" with slugs of gold. Water was very precious in those days, but now there is a continual stream of it coming through great cement pipes from the Mundaring Weir, 350 miles away in the coastal ranges.

When the condensers were established in Coolgardie the owners made money quickly. A dollar for a filled water bag was not an unusual charge, and later £1 for 100 gallons was quite reasonable, when delivered at the tent door. The Old Camp—looking at it today from the passing train with its roofless buildings and crumbling dwellings brings a feeling of sadness. Where are the myriad camps? Why no "thump, thump" of the batteries? Where the ubiquitous "push bike"? Where all the bronzed miners? Such are the thoughts as one strolls round the deserted district.

In the distance one glimpses the ridge known as the Golden Mile of Kalgoorlie and Boulder City, 24 miles from Coolgardie, with busy thoroughfares and clanging trams, roaring batteries and mountains of sand dumps and residues. Unemployment is unknown here and housing accommodation is at a premium.

"The Old Camp will come again," says the rugged prospector as he gives his "shaker" a push, and looks for the humble "speck" as the east wind blows away the dust from his dryblower. "Sure enough there is plenty of gold on the old field where the other stuff came from" asserts the local storekeeper as he fits out a prospecting party with supplies. If a reef is struck and a good crushing results the storekeeper is paid, otherwise that is the end of the story. He knows his men and trusts them thoroughly and a trust so bestowed never fails if gold is struck.

Soon diggers, prospectors, dry-blowers and former leaseholders will come from far and near to visit the "Old Camp" and wander again amidst the quartz dumps, and peer down abandoned shafts, and follow the well-worn paths and live over again the experiences when old Coolgardie commenced to boom.

GRAIN TO ENTER BRAZIL FREE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 20 (By U. P.)—Free entrance for grain imports from all countries was reestablished in Brazilian ports this week with completion of distribution of the wheat obtained from the United States in exchange for Brazilian coffee.

The Editor's Puzzle

I [10] that, inasmuch as there was no gasoline, she used nafta," she said. "There arise in my thought several questions regarding the advisability of this procedure, but there are no data to prove unsafe.

(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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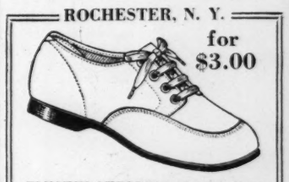

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OHIO FARMERS GAIN THROUGH CO-OPERATIVES

Steady Progress Is Shown in State by Three National Agencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Steady progress in coöperative marketing is being made among the farmers, dairymen and poultry producers in Ohio as a result of the assistance given under the terms of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Reports from the Federal Farm Board show that three national cooperative sales agencies are now serving Ohio farmers. These are the Farmers National Grain Corporation, National Livestock Marketing Association, both with headquarters in Chicago, and the National Wool Marketing Corporation which has its head offices in Boston.

In an attempt to further coöperative marketing of farm products in Ohio, the Farm Board has coöperated with the state college of agriculture and its extension service, teachers of vocational agriculture, the Ohio Council of Farm Organizations, and other agencies interested in the betterment of Ohio agriculture.

"Aside from this financial assistance given Ohio farmers through their local, regional and national cooperatives, they have been further aided by money loaned from the revolving fund to the Grain Stabilization Corporation. Grain growers in Ohio, as well as in other states, have received higher prices for their wheat as a result of the activities of the Stabilization Corporation since it was organized in the spring of 1930.

"In Ohio there are three member agencies of the National Livestock Marketing Association, the nationwide marketing organization set up in 1930 by coöperatives with the help of the Farm Board. These three agencies are the Producers' Coöperative Commission Association, Cincinnati; Producers' Coöperative Commission Association, Cleveland, and the National Order Buying Company, Columbus. In 1931 they marketed a total volume of 1,540,186 head of livestock valued at $18,694,939. This volume of business represents a substantial increase over the 1930 volume of the same marketing agencies. Reports for 1932 indicate that some of the Ohio livestock cooperatives will show a still further increase in business in 1932 over 1931.

"Several hundred Ohio wool growers have taken advantage of the services of the National Wool Marketing Corporation during the last three years. The National has successfully marketed nearly 36,000,000 pounds of fleece wools coming from Ohio and other fleece-wool states during this period. Ohio farmers' wool sold by the National is delivered to the Central Wool Marketing Corporation at Boston, Mass. The Central is a stockholder member of the National Corporation.

"Sensing an improved mill demand this season, the National, while selling freely to test the strength of the market, took the lead in marking up wool prices to higher levels.

"Several Ohio dairy coöperatives have been assisted by the Farm Board. Approximately $1,598,500 has been loaned by the Farm Board to local and regional associations for use in marketing dairy products from Ohio farms. Coöperating with extension service representatives of the Ohio State University, the Farm Board has aided in developing a program and plan for the cooperative marketing of poultry and eggs in Ohio. Some of the work has been done through meetings and conferences held with interested farmer groups in various parts of the State."

Fee Declared Cause Of Boost in Price

Charges that $49,000 of the $134,000 which the city has paid for land taken for the North Street tunnel project represents the "commission" of a real estate broker, have been made by Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

Mr. Goodwin charged that Mr. William K. Bean had negotiated the transaction and was to have $49,000 of the purchase price for himself. Mr. Goodwin declared that the purchase price should have been $85,000. Mr. Goodwin contended that this price was acceptable to the owners of the property taken for widening the approach to the East Boston vehicular tunnel. The Finance Commission chairman further alleged that Mr. Bean is a confidential employee of the Boston Transit Commission which is handling the matter.

Mr. Bean, attached to the real estate firm of Cabot, Cabot & Forbes, branded Mr. Goodwin's charges as a deliberate falsehood. He said the Finance Commission is disgruntled because no politicians figured in the transaction. The Transit Commission denied that Mr. Bean was ever employed by that department. The commission explained that Mr. Bean's firm had been its rent-collecting agent.

OXFORD TO DEBATE MIDDLEBURY OCT. 31

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Oct. 20—Oxford University's debating team will meet Middlebury College, Oct. 31, in the initial debate of the season. The subject will be, "Resolved, That this house would welcome the cancellation of all war debts and reparations."

The judges will be Prof. K. B. Flint of Norwich University and Judge Harold I. O'Brien and Judge Edwin W. Lawrence of Rutland. Prof. Vernon C. Harrington will preside.

ATLANTA PROMOTER ORDINANCE PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—In order to discourage professional promoters from putting on ostensible charity drives, from which the promoters receive the major share of the proceeds, the city council has passed an ordinance aimed to curtail such activities.

The regulation was instigated by the Atlanta Retail Merchants' Association. Business men and prominent citizens have been besieged with canvassers selling tickets to what was claimed to be charity benefits. The ordinance states that the city clerk shall not issue a permit for charity promotion until the person has given full information regarding the organization for which he is putting on the drive and a statement showing the division of the proceeds.

Record Voting List In Massachusetts

The largest registration of voters in the history of Boston was reported by the Election Commissioners at the close of the registration period last night. Tabulations showed 5438 more names on the records than there were in 1928. In the 22 wards of the city, 304,504 citizens are qualified to vote in the forthcoming election, compared with 273,338 voters registered for the primaries of this year.

Somerville reports a total of 41,405 citizens registered to vote in the state and national elections. This figure falls below the 1928 total which was 42,000. Women will count for about 20,000 of the votes while men exceed the women by only 1000. Cambridge registration figures reveal a gain of only 57 voters over 1928 or a total of 44,747.

On the North Shore, Gloucester records the largest registration in its history. The total registration was 10,487, compared with 9927 in 1928. Rainy weather did not daunt the citizens and more than 250 turned out yesterday to put their names on the voting books. Haverhill, Worcester and Woburn all report increased registration over previous years. The latter cities report gains of about 1000 votes over the 1928 figures.

Argentina Imports American Books

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—The national library of Argentina, in Buenos Aires, has established an American section, catalogued and classified as part of the main library. Some 20,000 catalogue cards have already been filed.

Wishing to make the collection an extensive one, those in charge of the work have presented lists of books written by various American authors whose volumes have appealed to the general public demand and requested their latest published writings. Established in Buenos Aires when Argentina, a colony, broke away from Spain early in the nineteenth century, the library was not satisfactorily organized until somewhere between 1822 and 1828. From its "actual opening" it remained unchanged until 1877.

According to statistics, published in the Registro Estadistico of 1823, some 17,230 books were used by 3284 readers during that year. The record was unusual if compared with that of the 1870s when 3000 readers made use of only 20,104 volumes. The population of the 1870s was four times that of 1823. Years passed as the library made a steady growth. Attendance grew, until in 1927, the last year for which figures are available, it passed an annual mark of 80,000 with 120,000 books on the shelves. Argentina ranks high in its library attendance among the Latin-Americans.

Farm Transported Holus-Bolus by Rail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEREHAM, Norfolk, Eng.—A novel trek took place from here recently when a special train of 35 wagons and coaches departed for Staines, in Middlesex, with the complete personnel, furniture, livestock and farm equipment of a farmer who has moved to new pastures. Three railroad companies coöperated in the project.

The train included 14 wagons for livestock, four trucks for barley, two boxes for horses, two containers with furniture and a passenger carriage for eight adults and five children. The train traveled over the London & North Eastern Railway system by way of Wymondham and Stratford, then over the London, Midland & Scottish line across North London to Acton, where it joined the Great Western Railway line for Staines.

Removals of entire farm equipment in one operation have become a feature of modern railway enterprise. In February a farmer transferred from a holding at Hornby, Lancashire, to Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, a distance of 200 miles; and in December another farmer moved from Ingleton, Yorkshire, to Liphook, Hampshire, a journey of 290 miles.

Continued Extravagance in Government
Means
Increasing Burden of Taxation
Which Means
Continued Depression and Unemployment

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Date _____ Signature _____

(For use of those who wish to contribute)

I inclose $_____ as a contribution.

Stable Régime for Nicaragua Precedes Marines' Withdrawal

American Troops Due to Leave Country in Early Part of 1933—Opinion Divided on Departure, but 'Protector' Sandino Will Be Pleased

WEEKLY LATIN-AMERICAN ARTICLE

By GEO. HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—The long contemplated, widely debated and frequently demanded withdrawal of the United States Marines from Nicaragua will soon be carried out. Early in February, 1933, according to the Department of State here, the last of the armed force will have been started on its way north. And, if the department's attitude is correctly interpreted, the chances are small for American forces again intervening in the Nicaraguan area of Central America.

Sent to that nation to supervise the elections of 1928 and 1932, the Marines have made many friends among the natives. That their departure will be welcomed by the Nicaraguan Republic as a whole is open to question. Only last week, at the Nicaraguan Legation in Washington, Señor Dr. Luis M. Debayle, Chargé d'Affaires, said, "Nicaragua is grateful to the United States for providing the means whereby the people have been permitted to obtain a government of the majority. The occupation of the Marines has been beneficial in securing free and honest elections. And, further, American influence has stabilized the finances of the country, carefully directing the use of revenues for the payment of internal and external debts."

And yet, if the conclusion of the so-called "American intervention" causes any pangs of regret among the majority of the Nicaraguans, there is one person, at least, who will highly appreciate the disappearance across the sky line of the ship bearing the soldiers against whom he has had little success. That man is Gen. Augusto Sandino, self-styled "protector of Nicaragua."

Guerrilla Warfare Waged

General furtherance of the Republic's welfare, unless the idea be of his own instigation, strikes no responsive chord in this restless bandit, or in his followers. To the victor belong the spoils of a guerrilla warfare they have waged against the Marines and the Nicaraguan constabulary since 1927. That was the year Mr. Henry L. Stimson, now Secretary of State, visited Nicaragua at President Coolidge's request. The trip brought peace to the nation so far as General Moncada, the revolutionary general, and President Diaz, then head of the nation, were involved. To Sandino, however, Mr. Stimson's mission became a "Yankee threat" and he made a vow to rid the country of northerners.

Nicaragua, where the bandit general and his jungle followers have been partially held in check by the Marines and the Guardia Nacional, is the largest of the Central American republics. It covers some 45,000 square miles, with a lake area of 4500 square miles. Its Government is republican, including universal suffrage. The Constitution is modeled after that of the United States. The latest available census figures give the Republic a population of 650,000 persons.

Like all Latin-American nations, Nicaragua is wide awake to the possibilities of trade, tourist and commercial. Hindered by the lack of railroad facilities, the Government is building two railroads; one to penetrate the Department of El Souce in the northeast, where banditry thrives and where the possibilities for agriculture are good; the other, from Corinto, on the Pacific southward to Lake Nicaragua and thence to San Juan del Sur, again on the Pacific. For in Lake Nicaragua, it appears, there are two islands, Zapatera and Ometepe. Both islands possess Indian relics and idols. The Nicaraguan Government would interest tourists to go there, first landing at Corinto, taking a train to the lake, sailing out to the islands, returning to the mainland, traveling by train to San Juan del Sur, and finally re-boarding an ocean liner bound for Panama.

Large Foreign Investments

There are no accurate figures setting forth the value of American and other foreign investments in the Republic. However, four American fruit companies are known to hold some 475,000 acres of land undergoing development for banana and other fruit culture. About ten American companies are reported engaged in mining and exploration work. Various American firms are working on lumbering operations, their investments at times running into several million dollars.

The Republic has two political parties, Conservatives and Liberals. They are based upon tradition and geographical regions rather than upon political policies. The United States first found itself headed toward a series of Marine landings in 1909, when two Americans were executed while serving in the revolutionary army of a General Estrada. Señor José Santos Zelaya had been President of Nicaragua since 1893. His actions, according to a protest sent by the United States to the Nicaraguan chargé d'affaires in America following the killing of the two Americans, had notoriously kept the Central American states in turmoil. The protest led to Zelaya's resignation and subsequent flight to Mexico.

The years that followed until 1928 were, for the most part, a succession of troubles for the energetic southern Republic. And so, called upon a number of times to land Marines for the protection of foreign lives and property, the United States finally, in June, 1923, announced that in the future it would adopt the fundamentals set up in a treaty between the Central American states.

Barred From Recognition

These fundamentals provided against the "recognition of a President, Vice-President, or Chief of State designate," who should fall under any of the following heads:

1. If he should be the leader or one of the group of leaders of a coup d'état or revolution, or through blood relationship or marriage be an ascendant or descendant or brother of such leaders or leader.

2. If he should have been a Secretary of State, or should have held some high military command during the accomplishment of the coup d'état, the revolution, or while the election was being carried on, or if he should have held this office or command within six months preceding the coup d'état, revolution, or election.

These provisions have been rigidly adhered to by the United States in its relations with Nicaragua and with all other Central American republics where revolutions have occurred.

Time went on, political intrigues persisted in upsetting Nicaragua until the United States, presumably satisfied that a friendly intervention would, in the long run, provide Nicaraguans with what the Liberal and Conservative leaders actually sought, sent Mr. Stimson to obtain first-hand information and report back to President Coolidge.

Sailing from New York, April 9, 1927, Mr. Stimson went to Managua, the capital, conferred with the American Minister and Admiral Latimer, commanding the United States naval forces, held conferences with President Diaz and other Government officials, as well as with various leaders of the opposition party. In these conferences the policy of the United States was plainly set forth and the ideas on the situation and possible remedies were freely exchanged.

Conferred With Moncada

The conferences completed, Mr. Stimson traveled into the jungles to confer with Gen. José Maria Moncada, leader of the revolutionary army, and to arrange with him if possible terms for the cessation of hostilities. He found General Moncada's attitude frank and earnest, and upon being told of a plan for the supervision by the United States of the 1928 elections, the General warmly approved it as the best method to save the nation. Peace followed. The United States Marines landed, and early in 1928, President Diaz appointed Brig.-Gen. Frank R. McCoy of the United States Army to be chairman of the National Board of Elections.

What his duties required, and what the members of the board appointed to assist him were expected to observe, were best set forth in President Diaz's decree, namely, that "the National Board of Elections, as now constituted under the electoral law of March 20, 1923, with Gen. Frank Ross McCoy as president, and with Dr. Ramon Castillo and Dr. Enoc Aguado as political members, is hereby vested with full and general authority to supervise the elections of 1928 and to prescribe, with obligatory force, all measures necessary for the registration of voters, for the casting and counting of ballots, and regarding all other matters which may pertain to the election."

Today Nicaragua apparently has set its course toward lasting governmental stability. It has the friendly interest of the United States, accessibility for tourists, and the possibilities for commercial growth. Given a Government, uninterrupted by revolutionary factions, the Republic can, according to the most reliable figures on its trade potentialities, count on a future surpassing the prosperity of the past.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 NBC, Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Republican State Committee talk.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, Republican Feature Program.
8:15 "1932 Campaign Issues"; "Unemployment." Prof. Sumner H. Slichter.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes, organ.
9:00 NBC, "Death Valley Days"; sketch.
9:30 NBC, Republican National Committee talk.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Grin and Bearit; soloist; piano duo.
10:30 Winston Sharples's Orchestra.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:00 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Hollywood on the Air; celebrities; soloists; orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Harry Tafe, tenor.
5:15 "The Original Teddy Bears."
5:30 Dog Chat, Dr. Ross.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins"; sketch.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 NBC, G. E. Circle.
7:00 William Elliott, baritone.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; stage stars; soloists.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Maxwell House Show Boat"; Charles Winninger; Jules Bledsoe; Hall Johnson Choir; minstrels; soloists; players; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Jack Pearl, "Baron Munchausen"; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Guest Revue.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "Rambles in Rhythm."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 The Novelty Four.
6:30 Bob Emery; Winthrop Packard.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Sears New England Days.
7:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Address, Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist.
8:30 "The Irregular Guys"; vocal.
8:45 CBS, Columbians Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Omar Khayyám"; drama.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:15 "Senator Numb and Clarence."
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 "Through the Hollywood Keyhole."
11:05 Studio announcements; news.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock company.
5:15 Muscanto String Trio.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell sport talk.
6:45 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Raymond J. Kenney, director of fisheries.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
7:45 Cremona String Quartet.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Kendall Harney Concert Ensemble.
8:30 Sketch, "Crime Conscious."
9:00 Le Paradis Band.
9:15 "Master of Mystery," sketch.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 Dedication of WJSV, Washington, D. C.
10:30 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WBZ.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC, Rice String Quartet.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Republican Committee.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, 135th anniversary of launching of frigate Constitution; address, Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Charles Francis Adams.
4:30 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period; news.
3:15 p. m.—Piano recital.
3:30 p. m.—Cremona String Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—Womens' Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Classical recordings.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.
4:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.

RADIO—8TH ADD PROGRAMS—THURS

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC Musical Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor and commentator.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:31 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:35 p. m.—Musical and studio programs.
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—Local and NBC music.
3:15 p. m.—NBC, Republican committee.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, "Constitution" anniversary: address, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy.
4:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

PATENTED 1931—DeNovo Rug Shampoo by James McComb, 223 E. 78th, New York City; home economy demands; sells 50c; no competition; commission; repeals; samples 25c.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MEN AND WOMEN—A good opportunity selling DeLuxe Easy Hone Razor Sharpener; strops and hones all Gillette type blades in one operation; prolongs life of blade; each sale means a good profit to you; liberal commission. Call or write EASY HONE SALES COMPANY, 20 West 22nd St., New York City.

WOMEN, refined, sell latest importation of wearing apparel accessories; good selling; very attractive; liberal commission with each sale. WHITE, 216 West 79th St., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Inc.
Established 1922 — N. J. State License
PRINCETON, N. J. — Tel. 755
Illustrated Booklet
Mrs. Kathryn Barmore, Mgr.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

OIL SHALE EXPERT AND PETROLEUM REFINING, TECHNOLOGIST, wide experience in oil plant designing and low temperature distillation, desires position offering opportunity for research. Young, married, no children; will serve anywhere in United States or foreign country. Address ROBERT LAWRENCE, Jr., 251 South 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS SALES PEOPLE—Big money selling Deluxe 14-21 All Folder 61 assortments; brand new, exclusive designs; exquisite quality, unsurpassed values; big commissions; other money makers; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, Suite 404, 179 Lincoln, Boston.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

LADIES' HANDBAGS
Making—remodeling all kinds—
"Petit Points Speciality"
MARY STEELE, 646 West 125th St., N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, $2 hour, $300 month or by trip; owner drives; reference, Ingersoll 2-2266. BACHMAN, 175 Penimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON ARMS
144-46 SANFORD AVE., FLUSHING, N. Y.
Opposite Christian Science church
2-3-4-room apartments; reasonable rents. W. F. TAYLOR, Inc., 163-24 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Phone Ivanhoe 2-7800.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

ELECTRICAL REFRIGERATION
BOSTON, MASS.—2 and 3-room suites; steam heat, continuous hot water, elevator, janitor service; low rent. 38 Westland Ave., Suite 3.

FOR RENT—4 rooms and bath, very desirable location in Waltham, Mass.; rent reasonable; adults. Call Waltham 3342.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
114 FENWAY, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms, all outside, modern in every way. Rents reasonable. Apply to Superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston — LAFayette 7040

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.
Suites 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rents reasonable. Apply to superintndent on premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 209 Washington St., Boston. LAFayette 7040.

We Invite Your Inspection
Kinross Apartments
Cor. Kinross, Lanark and Sutherland Roads Brighton—Brookline, Mass.
Two to six rooms, modern suites. Highest class American tenancy.
Each Suite a Separate Home.
Renting office cor. Lanark and Sutherland Roads, Brighton.
Tel. ASP Inwall 5872

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Furnished apartment 3 rooms and bath, accommodations for 3. 346 West 56th, Apt. 3E. Telephone Columbus 5-1576.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

Bronxville (City of Yonkers) N.Y.
CUSTER ARMS
OVERLOOKING BRONX RIVER PARKWAY
3 minutes from Bronxville Station
4 and 5 Rooms from $80
Dining alcoves, wood-burning fireplaces, cedar closets. Restaurant in building.
671 PALMER AVENUE
Apply on premises, Bronxville 1965, or Scarsdale 472.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.
CROSSWAYS APTS.
1502 MOTT AVENUE
4-5-6 Rooms from $70
Ocean views, near beaches, stores, schools, and station; 35 minutes from Manhattan. Five-Story Building—Five Elevators. Electric Refrigeration.
JOS. D. MORRIS CO., 2109 Mott Ave. Phone Far Rockaway 7-6464.

Scarsdale (Eastchester) N. Y.
THORNYCROFT
SUPERB VIEW PARKWAY WOODS
On Garth Road, elevator apartments, 3-4-5 rooms and sun porches from $75. Dining alcoves, cedar closets, electric refrigeration included in rental. 5 minutes to station.
On premises or phone Scarsdale 472.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEW YORK CITY—To share with business woman, bright elevator apartment, refrigeration, central, separate living rooms and bedrooms. Evenings, Endicott 2-8243.

BOOK REPAIRING

Expert Book Binding in All Branches. Specializing in Periodicals, Bibles, Textbooks.
LAUNDER BOOK BINDERY
3 W. 29th Street, New York City — Mu. 4-3579

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOUR-ROOM cottage, bath, furnace, garage; near beaches; $25 winter months, $50 summer. TRADER, Seaford, L. I., N. Y.

CLEANING AND DYEING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Work guaranteed; moderate prices; 24-hour service. LE PARISIAN, 306 86th St. Phone Cloverdale 6-1405.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corsolettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City — Su. 7-7745
24 E. 54th St. — El. 5-9033

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ENTIRE contents or pieces from recently equipped rest home; new bed, beauty rest mattresses, everything good, in excellent condition and reasonable; the property for sale, too. Telephone Ridgefield, Conn., 724.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BROOKLYN (City Line)—Top floor 2-family house for rent, all improvements, or will sell house, reasonable. Write VINCENT, 241-36 Caney Road, Rosedale, L. I.

GARAGES

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Royalton Garage; Cars stored with service or without. 1386 Atlantic Avenue. Lafayette 3-0700.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP
Maurice L. Kornberg, Fritz Lieberknecht, Props. Eugene and Nestle Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving. 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 7264.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Housewoker; one who wants good home; small salary. Communicate with Box 111, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HOUSE IN THE PINES
Home offering comforts and attention to those desiring rest and study. Address MISS CAROLINE W. HEER, Manager, 16 Fusting Ave., Catonsville, Md. Phone Catonsville 333. Miss Helen Russell, Founder.

HOUSES TO LET

Beautiful Home in Havana, Cuba
For Rent by Year or Season
Outskirts city, gardens, tropical fruits, cool and comfortable, 2 large bedrooms and 3 bathrooms, large living room, all modern conveniences; garage for two. Write O. SAURA, Royal Bank, Prado F 9, HAVANA, CUBA.

LOST AND FOUND

Found by Boston Police Dept.
385014—Suitcase, black leather, initialed C. S. D., containing clothing.
217404—Keys, 16 keys on a ring.
CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT
Ken. 6700, Line 9

MOVING AND STORAGE

WM. McDONALD & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1859
Local and Long Distance Furniture Moving
Packing—Storing—Shipping
79 Dartmouth St. Boston — KENmore 6316

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION OF NEW AND USED FURNITURE FOR OFFICE OR STUDIO. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 E. 33D, N. Y. C.

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

PAYING GUESTS

HILLVIEW, WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140—Built for rest and study in beautiful Catskill Mountains; enjoy the October country side in new, modernly equipped, attractively furnished, well-heated, year-round home.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, called the Lakewood of Long Island. Ideal winter home. Near Winnwood School. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

PRINTING

ECONOMICAL printing and multigraphing; direct mail advertising planned. THE COFF PROMOTION SERVICE, 761 Little Building, Boston. Liberty 7171.

ROOMS AND BOARD

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 21 No. Walnut St.—Home comforts and excellent table board; ideally located near the D. L. & W. Station.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Large furnished room near bath; private family; home comforts; meals optional; garage; bus passes door. 1538 North Ave. New Rochelle 7719-J.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—One or two quiet, bright rooms looking into yard with trees; near church; suitable for bed-sitting rooms or studios; use of piano. Kenmore 7340.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms, private family, central location, for business people; no cooking. Telephone Ken. 1562, 9 to 5.

BOSTON, 8 Westland Ave., Suite 1—Nicely furnished rooms; reasonable rates; central to everything.

NEW YORK CITY, 601 West 137th St., Apt. 62—Attractive sunny room, adjoining bath, elevator; unexcelled transportation facilities; reasonable. Audubon 3-1600. BITTINGER.

NEW YORK CITY, 48 W. 73—Cozy, immaculate, running water, quiet, home atmosphere, elevator; adjacent subways. Elevated stations; $6. LEININGER.

NEW YORK CITY, 331 West 101st St.—Single or double rooms, high class house, piano. ELLIS, Acad. 2-2912.

NEW YORK CITY, 72 West 69th St.—Large front room, $10; single $5, $6; lavatory; near park, "L," subway. ROUZEE, 2-5.

N. Y. C., 345 W. 70th St.—Immaculate room with piano; quiet family; central location; near churches. Call after 4.

NEW YORK CITY, 235 West 103rd—Sunny front room with running water; private home; reasonable. (6C.)

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—Experienced insurance, real estate investment securities salesman; commission. C. E. PANG & CO., Jamestown, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

CLUB MANAGER
Now employed desires to make better connection as manager country club, tavern, restaurant, etc.; extensive ability; references from 14 years' experience; go anywhere. Box E-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MANAGER hotel or club, long experience, front and back of house; splendid references; strictest economy. A. D., 646 West End Ave., New York City. Phone Schuyler 4-9129.

MARRIED man with a child needs work such as heavy housecleaning or odd jobs of any kind. HERBERT N. COLLEY, 63 Bowen Ave., Medford, Mass. Telephone Mystic 1392-M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CASHIER—Six years' experience, restaurants; competent, reliable; capable handling payroll. Write Box P-28, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

COMPETENT bookkeeper, typist, executive ability, desires position in city or country (country preferred). Write Box G-29, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—By middle-aged graduate nurse, position as attendant for elderly person or one needing care. Box 71, Rupert, Vt.

YOUNG German woman wishes care children, by hour or day. MRS. STRUBER, 442 West 124th, N. Y. C. Monument 2-2780.

TO LET

WOULD share larger quarters, same building, with desirable person. Call Room 1938, 11 West 42nd St., New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y.—Real bargain during winter for tenant appreciating lovely home, exquisitely furnished, all conveniences, 4 master bedrooms, 3 baths, garage, 500 feet elevation; excellent schools. HARTCORN, 414 East 52nd St., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-5040, mornings.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

It's such a relief to have several daytime dresses appropriate to every hour. And it's so easy to make your selections at THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP they always have something that just appeals.
985 Main Street

Fill Your Cupboards With Imported Foods From Our
Newly Enlarged
PANTRY SHOP
Food delicacies from all over the world, to make your meals different and delightful.
HOWLAND'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes — *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

WALK-OVER
Main Spring Footwear
Burns Walk-Over Shop
1042 MAIN STREET

THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut.

PRINTING
An Entire Building Devoted to Printing
BRIDGEPORT LIFE PRESS
753-755 HANCOCK AVENUE

GOODYEAR Means Good Wear
The Blue Ribbon Tire Service

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

A New Idea!! A New Shirt!!

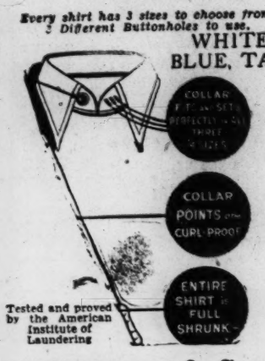
X-ACT-FIT

$1.55

3 for $4.50

Every shirt has 3 sizes to choose from. 3 Different Buttonholes to use.

WHITE
BLUE, TAN



Tested and proved by the American Institute of Laundering

J. Johnson & Sons
85 CHURCH ST.

Do You Keep Up with the Latest Fiction?

Malley's Lending Library can supply you with copies of all the new books at a nominal cost of 3c a day. There is no deposit charge.

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.

BULLARD'S
ELM STREET. Cor. ORANGE

OCTOBER RUG SALE

Mr. Donald W. Hall, one of our representatives, will be glad to help you at any time.

WALK-OVER SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET
MAIN SPRING ARCH SHOES

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING, SHEET METAL WORK REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

BEACH & GORMAN
Exclusive Hair Dressing
Established 1906
956 CHAPEL STREET 6-7475

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
398 STATE STREET

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"

Hat Remodeling

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 TEMPLE ST.

Godfrey & Cooper
GARAGE
Distributors of INDIA TIRES
32 TEMPLE STREET 3-5934

MONARCH LAUNDRY
Finest Laundering
Finest Dry Cleaning
155 DERBY AVENUE 5-2161

Call 5-3621
for QUALITY FOOD *and* PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1492 CHAPEL STREET

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel St.

NEW LONDON

The BOOKSHOP Inc.

Books of All Publishers
Cards ✦ Gifts ✦ Stationery
MERIDIAN AND CHURCH ST.

The Woman's Shoppe
Evening Gowns—Lingerie
238 STATE ST. Telephone 9158

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 615-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 1 daily.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
The Leading Dry Goods Store
38-34 WALL STREET Tel. 550
You will enjoy shopping in our store—Always something new and at reasonable prices.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conon.
Tel. 3201

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

Let us show you how we can save you money on AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
74 WALL ST., NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

Better Baked Products
de Bruycker Bake Shops
518 WEST AVENUE

DONNELLY'S
Stationery Sporting Goods
Electric Appliances
Radios Gift Department
SOUTH NORWALK

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 3-7535 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 3.
100 PROSPECT STREET

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET
These Are the Underthings Women Prefer the Year Round:
Tailored Glove Silk Undergarments
Vests: $1.10 each
Bloomers and Panties: $1.25 each.
Glove Silk Underthings—First Floor

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

Headquarters for
Worsted-Tex Suits
and
Knit-Tex Coats for Men
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
L. SPELKE & SON
419 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD

Siegelbaums Inc.
STAMFORD-CONN
203-211 ATLANTIC ST.
WOMEN'S APPAREL
DRESS ACCESSORIES

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
318 ATLANTIC AVENUE

THE VICK-HARDING REALTY COMPANY
Real Estate and Insurance in All Their Branches
205 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

We Call and Deliver
STAMFORD CLEANERS
200 ATLANTIC STREET
We clean and press coats, suits and plain dresses..... **50c**
Specialize on Tailoring and Fur Remodeling
Tel. 3.3634

The Most Beautiful Fall Gowns and Hats
at E. TAUB
115 BEDFORD STREET

The Smith Book Store
259 BEDFORD STREET
Books, Magazines and Stationery
TEL. 3.0085
"The Christian Science Monitor sold"

WATERBURY

Come in and Select from the New Stock of Cape Cod Shirts
The MILLER & PECK CO.
WATERBURY, CONN.

The time is here when you should be ordering your
Personal Christmas Cards
We invite you to Our Special Preliminary Showing.
JANE KELLY, Inc.
106 GRAND STREET

Gulistan
American-Oriental Rugs
9 x 12—$100
HOWLAND-HUGHES

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

FALL GLOVES FALL LINGERIE
FALL HOSIERY FALL NECKWEAR
FALL COATS, DRESSES and SUITS
Fine Assortments—Best of Styles
Guaranteed Qualities—
Reasonable Prices
COME AND SEE THEM
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
Incorporated
WATERBURY, CONN.

New Fall
STETSON HATS
$5.00
J. JOHNSON & SONS
WATERBURY

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
49 CENTER STREET

Flowers for All Occasions
We are members of Florist Telegraph Delivery
DEAN, *The Florist*
W. E. PIERPONT
159 BANK STREET
We are ready for your Christmas Selections

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

BENTZ & GALTON
TAILORS
21 WEST SARATOGA ST. Plaza 5149
FRANK E. BENTZ, formerly with Fred. Oldham, Inc.
CHAS. F. GALTON
formerly with H. O. Perry & Co.
Better tailoring at present-day prices.

INSURANCE
of every kind
MINNIE COHEN
703 American Building
BALTIMORE, MD. Plaza 3871

CUMBERLAND

SCHWARZENBACH'S
"A Good Store in a Good Town"
Headquarters for Middishade Suits, Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Hose
128 BALTIMORE ST. Cumberland, Md.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Your Old Fur Coat
Made Into a Smart
Fur Jacket
$25
An unusual offer for a limited time only!
Whitney's
Albany, New York

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

ATTEND
DAVIDS
39 NORTH PEARL STREET
Great Anniversary Sale

NEW, SMART
HATS
$1.98 to $5.00
Grace & Merit
21 NO. PEARL ST. ALBANY, N.Y.

HARVEY'S GARAGE
251-259 HUDSON AVENUE
DE SOTO SALES—SERVICE
Storage—Washing—Lubrication
General Repairing

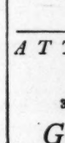
BLACK STORK ANTHRACITE
99.77% Slate-free
and NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
Phone 3-1268

Announcing
MEN'S FALL HATS
KNAPP FELT $5.00
H&T SPECIAL $3.50
HOAG & TAYLOR
Maiden Lane and James Street

Albert E. Oliver
Incorporated
GOODYEAR TIRES
206 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY N. Y.

HOWARD DEITZ
DISTRIBUTOR
SAV-U-TIME
WATER HEATER CONTROL
COOLS HEAT REGULATOR
Electric Wiring and Repairing
190 WHITEHALL ROAD Tel. 4-6783

AMSTERDAM



VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
24 EAST MAIN STREET

BINGHAMTON

LOSEE
Cleaners and Pressers
Established Telephone and Free Delivery Service
Dial 4-1113 30 HENRY STREET

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

Cloverdale Farms Co.
PHONE 2-5361
"A" Pasteurized Milk
Certified Milk
Guernsey "A" Raw Milk
Cottage Cheese
Buttermilk, Butter, Ice Cream

It will be better to buy now, taking advantage of present low prices before the advance
at McLEAN'S

I. MILLER
Beautiful Shoes and Hose
STETSON, BOSTONIAN, FLORSHEIM
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

Eugène Method of
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting and Shaping by Male Operator
Marcel and Finger Waving
Facials
Studio Arcade Hairdressing Shop
SARA H. FRY
10 STUDIO ARCADE
Bronxville 3163
Pondfield Road West, North End of Sta. Plaza

HENRY W. PLATE ALL KINDS
349 East 149th St. New York City
Tel. Mott Haven 8145-1865
also Tel. Yonkers 4885

BUY YOUR
Westinghouse Appliances
FROM
CHAS. H. RYAN COMPANY
Plumbers, Heaters and Electricians
5 PARK PLACE Bronxville 3810

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Wood *Quality Coal* Coke
TUCKAHOE, N. Y. Tel. 1472-3

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM
You can purchase from us Household and Toilet Necessities nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
EDGAR S. BELLIS
Phone 1073 116 PONFIELD ROAD

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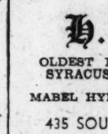
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Water Boatman

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BOATMEN of the insect world do not stick to traditional methods of propelling their craft across water. If they so choose, they may suddenly leave off horizontal journeying and, with submarine dexterity, row down to the bottom, there to hunt for food.

They carry a tiny "haystackful" of air to supply their needs under water. This is stored under the wings, where it is held by fine hairs until needed. This is a good system, much more simple and efficient than the method men have perfected to supply air to their submarine vessels. Insects have no true lungs, but obtain air through tracheæ, or air tubes, which divide and subdivide into smaller capillary vessels, reaching to all internal portions of the body, carrying in fresh air and bringing out the waste. The openings to this system can generally be found, with the aid of a small glass, on the sides of most insects. (On large moths, grasshoppers, butterflies, and others, they can be plainly seen with the naked eye.)

The next time you see a butterfly or moth poised after its flight, notice the way its body expands and contracts, and see if you can find these insect "nostrils." Perhaps you can detect even the system of fine hairs that stretch across the openings to keep out the dirt.

Because we are now able to take a flying boat to some distant port, we call ourselves modern; but perhaps the credit should go elsewhere, for these water boatmen have been fliers for over 250,000,000 years. Paleontologists have found their remains in very early rock.

Water Boatmen take very readily to aquarium life, and this reminds us that someone still has an opportunity to aid the natural science of entomology, for the complete life history of these insects is not known. We do know, however, that the eggs are attached to the stems of submerged water plants. During the cold months, the adults lie dormant in the bottom mud. Naturalists would like to know the intervening stages. Perhaps some reader may undertake this interesting project next spring and raise a family of water boatmen, carefully recording all the stages of growth and metamorphosis.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The first Y. M. C. A. was founded in London by George Williams on June 6, 1844. Williams and 11 other young men comprised the organization, the original purpose of which was to help one another put into practice constructive and Christian fundamentals.

In Lighter Vein

No Sale

"Can't see why I should buy your book," said the farmer to the persistent canvasser.

"Why, it will show you how to be a better farmer."

"Listen, son," said the elderly man, impressively, "I'm not half as good a farmer now as I know how to be."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Retort Courteous

The superior young person had been shown to his room in the hotel.

"So this is for me!" he grumbled. "Rather like a prison, don't you think?"

"Well, it's just a matter of what one is used to, sir," replied the manager.—*Tit-Bits.*

Short Period

President Pascual Ortiz Rubio late today opened the thirty-fifth Mexican Congress with his annual address amid a wave of conflicting reports that he would tender his resignation within 48 years.—*Boston Herald,* quoted by *Literary Digest.*

A Tested Recipe

"How is it you get on so well with your wife? Have you never a difference of opinion?"

"Naturally, but I never let her know."—*Happy Magazine.*

That's It

Junior: "Dad, what is a monopoly?"

Father: "Well, a 200-pound person in a rumble seat."

Wise Economy

Ad in jewelry store window: "Save money on your wife's gloves—buy her a diamond ring!"

"Belasszange," Hamburg

The world's champion weight-lifter returns from his holidays.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

A THOROUGH *knowledge of the Bible is worth more than a college education.*

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

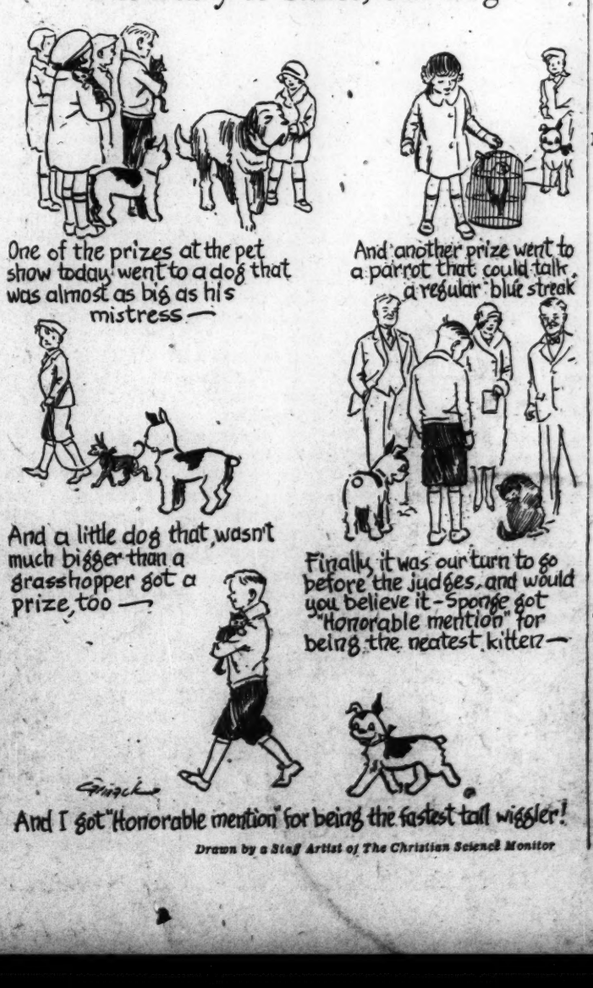
10

I expect that inasmuch as there was no gasoline that she used naptha," she said. "There arises in my thought severel questions regarding the advisibility of this, but there is no data, to prove this unsafe."

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


One of the prizes at the pet show today went to a dog that was almost as big as his mistress—
And another prize went to a parrot that could talk a regular blue streak
And a little dog that wasn't much bigger than a grasshopper got a prize, too—
Finally, it was our turn to go before the judges, and would you believe it—Sponge got "Honorable mention" for being the neatest kitten—
And I got "Honorable mention" for being the fastest tail wiggler!

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

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Seattle, Wash.

IT WAS two days before Christmas and late in the afternoon when there walked into a ladies' shop a man who radiated a something "as big as all outdoors." This effect was produced partly by his weathered hat, mackinaw and high boots, but more definitely by his outdoor face, with its glowing cheeks and slightly graying temples, fantastically suggestive of rosy winter apples just touched by early frosts.

Straight to the lingerie tables he went, and with such precision and decision as he might have employed in running a crew of loggers, he selected with the saleslady's help a dozen or more pieces from the piles of dainty garments. He showed a refined taste, but the saleslady observed that he made no attempt to "individualize."

When the garments had all been "gift-wrapped" ready for the mailing desk, he said: "Now, I need one more. Will you kindly select for me the piece you think is nicest. I seem to have become too bewildered by so much finery to make any further selections."

There was no bewilderment on her part. Every evening for three weeks she had decided that she could not afford to buy one exquisite piece which would be such a beautiful gift for her sister, who would be married on Christmas Eve. Every morning in the buoyancy of the fresh, hopeful hours she had toyed with the thought of the delight such a gift would bring her sister. She knew the sensible decision—she would now make it irrevocable, and also have the joy of service to a delightful customer in his own important choice.

Picking up this last beautiful package as it left her deft fingers, he said, "You need not mail this one—I am going to deliver it."

When she came back with his change, he presented the parcel to her, and in modesty that was almost bashfulness he ventured, "Please accept this with my sincere wishes for a Merry Christmas."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Cocoon (R. S. T.)—The first *o* is not clipped; it is "quick-long" as in *obey, ko-koon'* (*oo* as in *food*).

Cuckoo (R. S. T.)—The accent is on the first syllable, *kook'-oo* (first *oo* as in *foot*, second as in *food*). Thanks are due the inquirer for drawing the attention of readers to these much-abused words.

"Sideburns" (Mrs. R. H. V.)—This is a corruption of the colloquial "burnsides," applied to side whiskers made popular by Gen. A. E. Burnside.

"The men and women of the party from the British Embassy cooly goes through the motions" (W. E. M.)—This sentence would be a good candidate for the Editor's Puzzle. The inquirer may be sure, of course, that the newspaper which spelled "coolly" with one *l*, and which used a singular verb instead of a plural, was under the belief of maladjustment of the proof room.

Direct, direction, directing (H. W. K.) who said he heard an address recently in which these words were pronounced with the long *i*)—These words are properly sounded with the *i* short as in *Dick, dih-rekt', dih-rek'-shun, dih-rekt'-ing.*

Croix de guerre ("Pupil")—*Krwah de gare'* (first *a* as in *arm*, *e* obscured as in *maker*, second *a* as in *care*; secondary stress on first term). Avoid *kroy.*

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Protesting the Government monopoly of gasoline which caused irregularities in distribution, some 400 owners of taxis and private automobiles abandoned their cars before the capitol in Santiago, Chile?

An apartment house in Vienna which is exclusively for bachelors has a clause in the agreement of tenancy which says that the tenant shall not marry during the period of the lease?

The new volume of "Who's Who In America" contains biographical sketches of more than 30,000 prominent Americans?

Portuguese is the official language of Brazil?

There are no fish in the Dead Sea?

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: The Italian athletes gave up wine during their stay in the Olympic Village out of respect for our laws. Also they stood next to the total scores to the athletes of America, the products of a dry régime.

Arkansas Gazette: Wonder how the old-timers brought rain in the days before there were any newly polished automobiles to leave out in the open?

[They probably organized a picnic.—Ed.]

Ohio State Journal: The radio certainly gave life to a lot of old jokes. Still, a lot of them don't sound as bad as some of the new ones at that.

Humorist: According to a writer, golf is not quite so popular as it was. Thanks to the activities of some players we know, certain clubs are undoubtedly losing ground.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Giants to Be Curbed

IN TELLING the American Bar Association that "the holding company, working with its ally, the dummy or convenience corporation, has been one of the most effective instruments of exploitation which this country has known," Mr. Joseph B. Eastman used strong language. But, in view of the disclosures that have come out of the Chicago hearings on the administration of the Insull utility empire, there is likely to be far more agreement with than dissent from this forthright member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The holding company is a flowering of that great modern invention, the corporation, which succeeded the small enterprise operated by its owner and financed out of his savings or his credit at the bank. The modern corporation seeks its capital from millions of small and scattered investors. From 1900 to 1932, according to the federal income tax returns, stockholders increased from 4,400,000 to 24,000,000.

In the boom days it was easy to regard this extension of industrial ownership as direct evidence of the democratization of American industry. The theory was too simple to be right. Recent disclosures, not only in Chicago but elsewhere, show how completely wrong it was. What it meant was that the people's savings were building mammoth industrial oligarchies. The very dispersal of ownership fomented this concentration of power. How many of these small stockholders follow the affairs of the companies they own? How many attend their company meetings? Very few. Even if they had the inclination, they could not afford the time, and, consequently, they sign proxies in favor of corporation officers and allow these to transact the business. Thus has grown up almost unseen the phenomenon of modern business known as control without ownership.

The extent of industrial concentration has attracted widespread study. According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, 200 corporations control roughly one-fifth of the national estate, and sitting astride them are the managers of the new business era, in number probably not very many more than the corporations themselves. Economically, the trend is beneficial. Sentimentalists may regret the passing of fragmentary industry, but the new order is here to stay, and they cannot deny that it has provided the community with a bounty of goods, cheap, efficiently distributed, varied, and produced under enlightened labor conditions. But there have been too many temptations for the unscrupulous to capitalize greed out of the tremendous power they have obtained over the people's savings.

The holding company is a device tending further to concentrate managerial power by bringing under one capital control a group of subsidiary operating corporations. For the moment the light is illuminating the ramifications of what Governor Roosevelt called "the Insull monstrosity." Here one finds a spectacular instance of control without ownership. Perched on top of a pyramid of operating companies serving power and light to nearly 5000 communities located in thirty different states was a holding company. Yet this was only one, albeit the most important, out of five such holding companies, all unified by interlocking directorates, which held combined assets totaling $2,500,000,000. Formerly the three Insulls were in all the key positions. To reënforce their control they formed investment companies, which stood at the peak of the structure.

Into such empires as this the people's hard-earned savings were poured for pieces of paper misnamed securities which were issued out of all proportion to real needs. The practice is known as overcapitalization; in vulgar parlance, "watering stock." What has happened to this paper the world well knows. The great subsidence came, the water poured out, and values are now more in accord with facts. But, unfortunately, these represent only a tithe of the hard cash that was originally paid for them.

In the last three years many hares have been pursued in the United States which proved more or less mythical. This, however, is a real hare. Governor Roosevelt has tried to make political capital out of it. But he should know, as everybody else does, that Mr. Hoover had scarcely reached the White House before he was asking for further federal regulation, and that it was due to his insistence that the Federal Power Commission, which says that public supervision over utility holding companies is "absolutely essential," was reorganized in 1930. The fact is that there is a united sentiment throughout the country in favor of bringing the holding company in line with the corporation in the eyes of the law.

Mr. George Otis Smith, chairman of the power commission, speaking with Mr. Eastman, and in the same strain, pleads for "fuller publicity." In this plea he is backed by Prof. William Z. Ripley, who, in and out of season, has never ceased to call attention to the utter inequality in status on the great stock exchanges as between the isolated stockholders and corporate managements arising from the fact that the latter are enabled to turn their inside information into cash by "playing the market" in the corporation's stock.

As a beginning, these suggestions would represent a reform which industry has already envisaged and which the best element would welcome. But the American public should never lose sight of the remedy that President Taft used to stress in message after message—an exclusive federal incorporation law for American business in place of the state laws under some of which many malpractices whose fruits are today being reaped found shelter.

Mr. Roosevelt and the Bonus

SOME things seem hard to say. But politics, no less imperatively than conviction, sometimes demands their utterance. Appraisal of Governor Roosevelt's short declaration on the bonus question at Pittsburgh last evening must be made in this perspective.

That pressure for such a statement was being applied has been evident for some time. And Mr. Roosevelt's reluctance to discuss the bonus seems the more unexplainable in that—with President Hoover's opposition to veterans' recent demands already established—the Democratic candidate might thus have parried earlier some of the charges of ambiguity which have been directed against his campaign.

But now, the Governor has spoken. Until the national budget is balanced, not merely on paper but in actuality, with real dollars in the Treasury as evidence, the payment of the bonus demands cannot be made. This will appeal to most of the electorate as common sense, even though it may be no startling exhibition of originality. The Governor has perhaps brought nothing new to the discussion of veterans' needs, but he has sounded public opinion correctly.

The heavy demands which veterans have been making upon the Federal Treasury in a period of financial stress have tended to antagonize public opinion. They have called attention to the huge proportions of veteran expenditures. Some groups of veterans, aware that these demands are causing public reaction unfavorable to the best interests of all ex-soldiers, have come out against them. And the National Economy League has made veteran expenditures—which amount almost to 25 per cent of the national budget—its primary target in its effort to curb governmental extravagance.

For some time there has been no doubt about which way the bonus wind is blowing. The American people knows it has an obligation to its World War soldiers. But it insists that the needs of those disabled in service must be met as fully as possible, and that this cannot be accomplished by a $2,300,000,000 gesture, but might indeed be made impossible.

In all fairness, it should be acknowledged that Mr. Roosevelt last April said he "did not see, as a matter of practical sense," how the Government could meet the veterans' demands while under the burden of a huge deficit. But after the American Legion in convention last September reversed its previous attitude and adopted by an overwhelming vote a resolution calling for immediate payment of the full value of service certificates, Mr. Roosevelt attempted no clarification of his position until a letter on Tuesday and his speech of last night. Had he spoken at his first opportunity, he would more readily be credited with leadership and decisiveness than at this late date.

But, at any rate, the New York Governor has demonstrated that he knows—as does President Hoover—which course will be the wiser to follow in this momentous matter.

Postscripts to Ottawa

THE Ottawa Conference rose without telling the world the full story of its accomplishments. Great Britain announced a list of special favors she intended to grant to the Dominions' trade in wheat, meat, copper, and dairy and fruit products—all in return for favors for British manufacturers in the colonial markets. What form these had taken, however, was virtually unknown, the information being withheld pending necessary rearrangements in laws and treaties.

Some of these rearrangements now are coming into view in the revision of the Canadian tariff, in the notice announced Tuesday to terminate Great Britain's trade treaty with Russia and in the invitation of the British Government to the Scandinavian governments to negotiate new tariff agreements.

The abrogation of the Russian treaty—under its own provisions—means primarily that Britain will halt the dumping of low-priced Russian lumber, fish and grain in its markets and will buy more of these products from Canada and other Empire producers. Secondarily it means the removal of one more stone from the foundation of the most-favored-nation system of tariff treaties, to which the Administration in the United States is committed.

That is, when Britain, with its Empire extending around the world, abandons the policy of treating all alike at the customs house, and if France and Germany succeed in organizing a community of Danubian states based on reciprocal tariff arrangements, how long or how well will the United States succeed in a foreign trade policy which eschews tariff horse-trades and applies to all nations the same rates it applies to the "most-favored nation"—or the least favored?

The new Canadian tariff schedules which have been made public hold a twofold interest: how has Britain been benefited, and in what way will the benefit be at the expense of other traders with Canada?

Apparently, Canada has been generous with the mother country. In textiles and steel the benefit would appear to be quite substantial. By means of increases in the general tariff and reductions in the tariff against Great Britain, the British preference is nearly doubled.

This is of political as well as economic importance to the Government in London. The north of England, the home of the British textile industry, used to be wholly free trade in its sympathies. It has been looking at the Ottawa accords somewhat dubiously. Now it knows that, in return for the higher prices which it will have to pay on certain foodstuffs, and the abandonment of certain of its non-imperial tastes, its industries will be helped.

It was hoped before the Imperial Conference that in working out increased preferences for intra-Empire trade the general tariffs of the conferring nations would not be touched. This hope has been disappointed. Britain's discriminations against non-imperial goods went on the record when the Ottawa Conference came to an end. Canada now shows similar discriminations in 83 out of the 136 items which have been changed.

The United States, which has hitherto found Canada its chief market, will lose some trade—how much is a matter of guesswork. It will not be as great as it would otherwise be if Canada did not already possess in its midst a little United States in the shape of American branch plants, especially automobile factories.

But the loss will be great enough to induce some serious thinking about tariff matters in the United States. If, as is generally acknowledged, American industry is geared for foreign trade, foreign trade must receive more political attention than has hitherto been its lot, and a good beginning would be to explore the possibilities of enlarging non-imperial ties, particularly in South America, where trade with the United States is distinctly complementary.

The main lesson of the Ottawa schedules, however, is that tariffs should be put on the agenda of the world economic conference to be held in London probably in January.

Oho! Yo-Yo!

A TRUCE to economic problems, recurrent elections, unemployment, conversion schemes, disarmament, and political crises! Yo-yo has reached Europe and public attention is diverted from the affairs of the Far East. There are some Europeans who, with a laudable desire to improve international relations, trace the origin of yo-yo to the United States. It is, they claim, one of America's gifts to Europe. But this view is not altogether accepted by the erudite. The experts have set to work, as they did for reparations, and have tracked yo-yo through the ages.

It would seem that even during the French Revolution men and women were really playing yo-yo. That was not its name. The game was then called emigrette; and while Danton thundered and Robespierre grew sea-greenly incorruptible, the surging crowds were intent on making a sort of bobbin climb up and down a piece of string. The political allusion is obvious; the bobbin represented the émigrés who fled and returned and fled again. But perhaps they were not really thinking of the émigrés, or indeed of any of the tremendous events which have been recorded; they were simply thinking how long they could keep the bobbin running up and down the string.

Letter writers to the London Times have even found texts which indicate that yo-yo was not unknown to the ancient Greeks. Perhaps the yo-yo was one of the glories of the Golden Age of Pericles. Or it may have been only when disaster fell on their country that the Greeks sought consolation in yo-yo. The suggestion has been made that when Achilles, before the walls of Troy, was said to be sulking in his tent, it was not because of a quarrel with Agamemnon, but because he was practicing yo-yo.

Whatever subsequent researches may reveal, it is certain that, as the Roman rulers were well aware, mankind demands circuses as well as bread. There is no need to complain of the innate frivolity of humanity. There must be innocent amusements; and if we were to imitate the moralists, we should perhaps find it good that, despite the fluctuations of stocks and shares, the comings and goings of diplomatists, the alarming headlines in the journals, the average man does not take things tragically, but, warned of the possible crash of civilization, refuses to bewail his lot, and applies himself cheerfully to the mastery of yo-yo or some other absorbing game.

A Famous Painting Takes a Journey

WHISTLER'S portrait of his mother, called by some persons the most famous painting ever done by an American, is soon to leave the French state art collection, where it has reposed for forty years. It will be loaned by France to the exhibition of American paintings to be held in the Museum of Modern Art, New York, beginning November 2.

Despite the familiarity of this painting, owing to its manifold reproductions in popular print form, it is bound to be a center of interest at the exhibition. Thousands of persons will wish to examine at first hand the picture that made art history at the time it was painted, in 1872, and which was refused by the Royal Academy, only to be admitted through the intercession of Sir William Boxall.

Whistler had set the established art schools by the ears with his dictum that a painting should be of interest for its own sake as a work of art, apart from the subject. Subject, indeed, he deprecated, and resorted to such names as nocturnes and symphonies in designating his compositions. But it is the public, after all, which finally determines values and valuations, and from the first it ignored his title for his mother's portrait: "An Arrangement in Black and Gray."

In due time his argument came to be accepted in art circles, at least in part; and the subject of a picture came to be less often the dominant element. Whistler wished in the instance of his mother's portrait that appreciation should include the way the thing was done. Having won his point, he would object, probably, to the present title of a picture that happens to be so much stronger in subject interest than he customarily sought, "Portrait of the Artist's Mother."

Since 1926 it has been in the Louvre. It is but one of several masterpieces from the collection in that museum which the French Government has loaned to England and America in recent years, an earnest of a new sort of international understanding in the field of æsthetics.

Editorial Notes

Reading that wood made flexible by a new Danish process is to be used in making tables may inspire Junior to hope that these will include the multiplication table.

Government of the people by the people will become a reality when the sudden preëlection enthusiasm for politics is spread out over the entire year.

Do those who favor general adoption of the short-week plan do so in the expectation that it will hasten the arrival of the Saturday night pay check?

Kenneth Takes Time Out

FOR some time, fragments of sentences had come to me from the portico beneath my study window. Now my attention was focused upon the speakers as I heard young Kenneth Easton say protestingly, "Oh, but Mr. Andrew, you're just all wet—if you'll pardon my saying it."

"Am I?" returned Andrew mildly.

"Sure," insisted Kenneth. "Why don't you know it costs $100,000,000 a year to enforce prohibition?" Kenneth's voice fairly squeaked with excitement. "And you know we can't afford that," he announced with finality.

"Dear me," exclaimed Andrew, "where did you get your information?"

"From a speech by 'Al' Smith at the Jackson Day dinner," returned Kenneth triumphantly.

"Well now, that's just too bad, both for you and Mr. Smith, because you're both misinformed. Only yesterday I picked up this list of figures. Read them."

Papers rustled. A chair scraped slightly on the portico—a short silence and then—"Gee, Mr. Andrew, is this right? Is this taken from a real report?"

"It certainly is," replied Andrew. "You see that, according to the Secretary of the Treasury, the appropriations for the Prohibition Bureau were only $9,624,757.25 last year. When you deduct over $3,000,000 in fines and penalties, why that leaves a little over $6,000,000 in even figures, against your $100,000,000. Pretty small, isn't it, considering we have a population of over 122,000,000."

"Whew," exploded Kenneth, "d'you mind if I take this with me? I'd like to show it to Nick."

"Take it along and welcome," answered Andrew.

"Thanks, and I'll be seeing you."

* * *

A sudden whir of a motor and Kenneth was off down the driveway.

Andrew was chuckling as he entered my study. "Got a minute to spare?" he inquired.

"Two minutes if you're entertaining," I answered.

"Do you know," he began, "that Uncle Sam has never grown up?"

"I've seen some evidences of it, but they haven't seemed to be serious handicaps to his progress," I replied.

"Well, Kenneth thinks it's serious this time," announced Andrew.

"What's Kenneth got to do with Uncle Sam growing up?" I demanded.

"Ken is only a schoolboy."

"Ken is twenty-one and voting this fall, whether you realize it or not. He's what you might call one of Uncle Sam's growing pains."

"Well," I declared with complacency, "I'm not worrying. Kenneth will vote as his father and mother vote. We've always been a community of conservatives."

"That's just the point," returned Andrew soberly. "Ken isn't conservative and he isn't keen to vote with a lot of old mossbacks. No sir-ee. He's going to vote progressive. He believes in stepping out once in a while."

"Andy," I cried, "Ken isn't voting for repeal, is he?"

"We-ell," temporized Andrew, "he said he was. And he said young Nick Willoughby and a lot of the fellows were going to vote repeal."

"Couldn't you make him listen to reason," I mourned.

"Oh," said Andrew, "I've stopped arguing with 'em. Young people today don't seem to sense a new argument if they hear one."

"A shortcoming not confined to Kenneth and his confrères," I observed, "but go on."

"It seems," began Andrew, "that Ken and hundreds like him, believe that Uncle Sam won't attain his majority, so to speak, until he can take his glass of liquor without befuddling his brain. Ken says that the American should learn to 'drink like a gentleman,' meaning that one should learn to 'take it or leave it.' But Ken and his friends forget that thousands of well-meaning citizens have learned to 'take it' and have found to their sorrow how vastly more difficult it is to 'leave it.' Ken is too young to remember the squalor that made Cotton Valley such an eyesore to us here on Holm Hill, but I took him over to the terrace back of the garden and pointed out one after another of the little homes that are now trim and tidy where once they were nothing but tumble-down shacks. I even told him the story of Tom Willoughby—"

"Oh, Andy, you didn't," I wailed.

"Yes I did," returned my intrepid brother. "I decided that it was time some of these young ones were told a few homely truths, and if Nick Willoughby has forgotten the weeks on end that he went barefoot to school when he was a little boy, just because his father drank up the money for shoes, it is time that he was reminded of it."

Andrew beat a mild tatoo on the arm of his chair with my pet letter opener, and paused for breath.

* * *

"Kenneth," continued Andrew, "thinks that all present-day lawbreaking is due to prohibition. I quoted Chief Justice Hughes: 'Everybody is ready to sustain the law he likes, but that does not constitute respect for law and order.' If we are really law-abiding, we obey the laws we don't like as well as those we approve. Ken came back at once with the 'personal freedom' war whoop. He calmed down a bit when I gave him to understand that a man's personal freedom ends where the rights of his neighbor begin, and that no man has a right to make a menace of himself to the community in which he lives. Ken hasn't read much history, except what he's had in school, but I suggested that he compare era with era and period with period and he'd discover that war has always been followed by lawlessness. Then I asked him how he could account for the fact that *major crimes* were decreasing, and he said they weren't. I've sent him to consult the World Almanac. I think he's due for an awakening."

* * *

Andrew carefully balanced the letter opener on his index finger. "Kenneth says there's never been so much flask toting among the young people as there is today," he at length continued; "but he looked a bit crestfallen when I countered with the fact that neither had there been so much smoking, and there wasn't any law against that. Moreover, the flask toting is done by youths who mostly belong to the families who consider it smart to brag of their liquor cellars. As for Uncle Sam holding his own in the liquor arena of his cousins abroad—well, why should he attempt it?

"I called Ken's attention to the fact that in the Olympic Games this year American athletes rolled up a total score of 740 points, or 2½ times as many as their nearest competitors among thirty-eight nations, and won eight out of the seventeen team championship events. It would seem, therefore, that America can produce a husky set of young people without resorting to the use of stimulants."

Andrew's eye twinkled. "Ken has asked for 'time out' to think it over. He's quite keen for sports, you know."

"But by your own admission, you didn't argue with him," I exclaimed.

"No, I didn't," said Andrew, as he rose and replaced the letter opener on my desk. "No, I didn't argue with him. I just told him some things."

G. M. S.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Three Months in Twelve

BEGINNING a national tour on behalf of economy in government, Rear Admiral Byrd, conqueror of both the north and south poles, told a New York audience the other day how heavy is the burden of federal taxes.

Taxation has reached approximately $15,000,000,000 annually, equal to all the earnings of all the people for three months each year.

That is as startling as it is dismaying. It means that all of us work for the Government in January, February and March, before we can begin to work, the balance of the year, for ourselves.

Here is reason enough for the growing demand—which is approaching the force of a nation-wide storm—that government expenses be cut all along the line, that useless bureaus be abolished, that the Government get out of business, and that Treasury raiders be halted.

Nor can the man whose wages are small lull himself into the belief that since he pays directly no part, or only a little part, of this tax total, that he is escaping and the rich are paying.

For it is demonstrable that the poor man always pays relatively more than the rich one. He may not pay his dollars directly into the Treasury, but everything he buys, as well as the rent that he pays, reflects the tax burden. And when business is forced to the wall because it can't survive in a tax-ridden era, and he loses his job, then he pays his all for government folly and waste.

The worker, the farmer, the business man must unite in a common cause against the tax burden. Until that burden is lessened not only will there be little hope for early recovery from the depression, but a terrific and unfair burden will be piled up to handicap the next generation.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

A Good Time to Look at Both Sides

IT IS a peculiarity of our democracy that the great majority of Americans hold the presidency in high respect and treat the President with all deference and loyalty except for the brief period during which he becomes a candidate for reëlection. But in the confusion and hurly burly of a campaign, the President who seeks return to office is made the scapegoat not only for the misdeeds of his party, but for many unfortunate policies which found sanction of the opposition and were given force in the face of the President's protest.

In the present presidential campaign the three most vulnerable points in the defense of the Republican Administration are the iniquitous Hawley-Smoot tariff, the dubious success of the Federal Farm Board program and the tremendous cost of the Federal Government. It is a curious incident of our political and economic history that not one of these policies was authorized or originated under strictly party auspices.

. . . The proposals for encouragement of coöperative marketing, for revision of tariffs to favor agriculture and for free use of the nation's resources to help the farmers out of their difficulties were not original either with Democrats or Republicans, but were adopted by both from the theories advanced by leaders of farmers' organizations.

It is a matter of record that President Hoover throughout his Administration has pressed for authority to combine governmental bureaus and agencies that were the cause of waste and extravagant duplications of functions, and that he was refused such authority by Congress through the opposition of congressional groupings not formed along party lines. In fact, a number of proposals in Congress made by the party that now criticizes the extravagance of Mr. Hoover's Administration would have distributed billions of dollars of borrowed money in direct opposition to Mr. Hoover's expressed wishes.

It is also undisputed history that Mr. Hoover was averse to a general revision of the tariff laws, and in his first message to Congress placed emphasis upon "limited changes" in the tariff schedules with a view to carrying out pledges to accomplish farm relief. The history of that Congress proves that President Hoover's wishes were disregarded. And when general tariff revision was undertaken, regional interests prevailed over party principles, and Democrats and Republicans alike indulged in the scramble to make political capital. . . .

Such considerations need not be put forth as apologies for any shortcomings of the Administration, but they should not be neglected as a simple matter of justice to the man who for nearly four years unquestionably has tried to give his best efforts to guide rightly the affairs of state under most difficult conditions.—*Detroit News.*

Crime and Booze Again

"BEFORE dawn hundreds of policemen were rushed out onto the highways leading to the metropolis with orders to blockade the city against 'motor bandits.' . . . During the crime wave, running back for months, every day has brought fresh stories of brutal holdups and assaults by gunmen."

All that sounds like a sensational story of American lawlessness which the wet press would proclaim as one of the evils of prohibition. But it is not, for it is quoted, almost verbatim, from an Associated Press story of crime in London, Eng. . . . The Home Office Criminal Statistics for England and Wales, comparing crime in 1928 with the years just preceding the war, show an increase of 72 per cent in housebreaking, 129 per cent in shopbreaking, 123 per cent in entering with intent to commit felony, 143 per cent in obtaining money under false pretenses. . . .

In New York City, according to the World Almanac for 1932, there has been a general decline in serious crimes. The number of homicides per 100,000 population declined from 7.5 for the five years ending in 1916, to 5.7 for the five years ending in 1930. All felonies other than homicides declined from 247.4 per 100,000 population for the first five-year period to 212.3 for the last. The same publication shows a decline from 85.1 to 46.4 per 100,000 for the whole State of New York. This is a reduction of nearly 50 per cent in all felonies against person and property. It should be noted that this decrease in crime in America's most populous city and state has come about under prohibition.

The conclusion seems inevitable—even poorly enforced prohibition is more effective against crime as shown by the official figures for New York City and State than is well-enforced regulation as shown by the official records of London and England.—*Emporia* (Kan.) *Gazette.*

World's Fair a Cure for Doubt

FAITH in returning prosperity is a living thing along that section of Chicago's lake front where the story of a Century of Progress is rapidly becoming visible. It is a real faith, justified by its works. This week operations began on ten new units, the aggregate cost of which will be almost $2,000,000.

That means men are being employed—structural iron workers, carpenters, painters, glaziers, foundation diggers. It means that back of the buildings, which will rise with magic speed among the other strange and lovely structures, are business and industrial concerns that share the faith of the World's Fair directorate. They are putting their money into those buildings. They are investing confidently in tomorrow. They are demonstrating their belief that 1933 will prove the splendid gateway to a brighter future.

Anyone who is still skeptical about the outlook should go to Burnham Park and see what a stouter faith is achieving. The indomitable energy of the American spirit is there at work converting the past into sure prophecy of better things to come.—*Chicago Daily News.*